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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, ... *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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AT a Silver Wedding celebrated in this vicinity on the 1st inst., the following note and appropriate lines were received from a lady and read on the occasion:

HOME, February 26th, 1867.

My thoughts turn to you dear S., on this my twenty-fifth anniversary week, and in contrast to your happiness, arises the sorrow which will come with mine only seventeen short days later.

Instead of a costly offering accept the enclosed lines as a memento that the days of our childhood as well as the friendship of our riper years is still fondly cherished by your friend.

I'm dreaming of the future
And musing on the past,
And memories of bygone years
Come crowding thick and fast;
My heart in warm sympathy
Now fondly turns to thee,
Companion of life's early day
When hearts were young and free.

The echoes of those happy hours
Oft come to me in dreams,
And steal as softly on my soul
As murmurs from the streams;
And old impressions live again
Which in our being lie,
Of hopes half-fledged and Love's young dream
That sleep, but never die.

'Tis then I feel a little hand
Steal gently into mine,
Or little arm with fond embrace,
My neck or waist entwine;
And then we seek the wild flower's haunt
By brook or shady grot,
And stretch the violet on the bank,
Or watch the shadows float.

With floral treasures in our hand
We climb the hillside green,
And garlands weave with gems so rare
That each might deck a queen;
Though gleaned with toil how quick they'd fade
And bow their heads so meek,
But left their perfume on our breath,
Their tints upon our cheek.

'Twas thus our hearts drank every joy,
As flowers drink in the dew,
For pleasures came on every breeze
To hearts when young and true.
We stood then at Life's portal gate
And bright each silvery ray,
Proclaimed forth from every star of hope
That life's dawning way.

But not alone life's springtide hours
Their shiny pathway strew,
But dawn of early womanhood
That saw our footsteps blend.
Now five and twenty years have passed
Since we took each a duly hand
United kindred hearts as hearts
But symbolized by hands.

Though in the stormy month of March
We reached that happy goal,
And bleak and dismal nature seemed
'Twas summer in the soul.
A husband's love and children's smiles
And parents voice so dear,
Bring back that summer time to my soul
With each revolving year.

But now the "seventeenth" returns
Encircled with a gloom,
For all its pleasures now are viewed
Through shadows of the tomb.
For husband's love and parent's voice
Are known no more to me,
Like him, your cherished hope, they've sunk
Into the silent sea.

But He who is the orphan's shield,
The widow's strength in grief will
Sees nature weep, bids it exclaim
"'Tis for the best always."
The power that swept these cords of grief,
Hath this sweet promise given,
That though these lights are quenched on earth
They're shining stars in Heaven.

Then let all words of sadness cease
That fancy light and free
May hear me where a happy throng
This night encircles thee;
Where love and changeless friendship flow,
From hearts both old and young.
And silent notes to Hymen's praise
Are sung with silver tongue.

May He who "tores a shining mark"
The mortal stroke live to celebrate
That you may live to celebrate
Your golden wedding day.
And when life's changing orb" is set
May you, and all you love,
Meet at the "upper room" in Heaven,
The marriage feast above.
March 1st, 1867.

SPRING FASHIONS.

What to Wear and How to Wear It.

The ladies are now very busily engaged discussing the spring fashions, and the store windows and show cases on Broadway, and other principal thoroughfares, are filled with elegant hats and bonnets, and cloaks and dresses, and flowers and trimmings, in fact all the articles which feminine eyes love to gaze upon.

BONNETS.

The new spring bonnets are very similar in shape to the "Gipsey" in front and sides, but have quite a large crown, and curtains of about one inch in width. The poke is diminutive, but much more like a bonnet as is a bonnet, than the rimless headcoverings worn at present. They are made of straw, Leghorn and crape, and is mean trimmed in various ways; bugles and ornaments are much used for trimming.

DRESSES.

The short dresses now in vogue will be worn throughout the season, for out-door walking—that is, a short dress with petticoat to match. Some of these dresses are worn short, pinched and cut in very fantastic shapes. Many hang in long points from the waist, wide apart, and showing a large amount of petticoat. These dresses require short sacques to be worn with them, and the latter are frequently made of the same materials. Shawls are not considered graceful, being too heavy in appearance. For in-doors, balls, parties, etc., the gored dress will be worn, made plain at the top, or with plaits at the back, according to the taste of the wearer. For the house, the skirt will be made very wide at the bottom, with a long train. Light colored silks, saffron hued delaines and poplins, now fill the stores of the stores, and as usual, will be much worn. All dresses will be trimmed very elaborately, and bugle trimmings will be very popular.

HOOP SKIRTS

—the much abused portion of ladies' apparel—are being greatly reduced in size, and no longer "tilt" up and down the streets, trip up pedestrians, and assist in cleaning or rather sweeping the sidewalks. A great many still wear the very extensive ones, but they have been banished from fashionable society and are considered "unbecoming." The hoops now worn are very small, and give no inconvenience to the wearers or those who walk beside them. In fact many ladies have discarded crinoline altogether, and the inference is that before long they will become things of the past.

SACQUES.

There is very little change to note in sacques or mantillas, and the patterns now worn will no doubt be in vogue during the spring and summer. The coat sleeve sacque now worn is a favorite with the fair sex, although the flowing sleeve is gaining considerable popularity. Some are made half coat sleeve and half flowing, that is a flowing sleeve over a coat sleeve, the former reaching as far as the elbow; this is pretty and somewhat novel. The styles of the pepium basque are very numerous, and some of them very attractive.

There is little to be noted in regard to children's dress, excepting that the gay colors now worn will prevail. Taken altogether, the change in ladies' dress is not so radical in its character as usual, and the changes have been made are apparently wise ones; the decrease of crinoline, and the increase in the size of bonnets for instance. The shopkeepers are expecting to reap a rich harvest when the present "cold snap"—which will no doubt be of brief duration—terminates.

Vegetable Garden.

This is a busy season south of Pennsylvania in this department; here, we must wait till the end of the month, and northward, still later. The crops noted will, of course, be dependent on the arrival of the *season*, which is rather indicated by the ground becoming warm and dry than by the almanac. It is very important to have crops early; as soon as the ground is therefore in good condition put in the seed. Possibly a cold rain might come and injure them, and you may have to put in a new sowing. Even so, it is but the loss of the seed and labor, while, if the seed do *not* die, the early crop will more than repay the trouble.

In the hotbed, Pepper, Egg-plant, Tomato and Cucumbers may be sown,—and in a cooler hotbed frame, Early York Cabbage, Cauliflowers and Celery. Those who have not got a hotbed can sow a few seeds in a box, and keep them near the light in a warm room.

In the open air, Peas and Potatoes are about the first crop to be attended to; of the former, the varieties have become so numerous that even "new grapes" will soon have to give way in that respect. Of new early Potatoes, we think Goodrich's Seedling is the best, and the best older variety is perhaps the Early White Sprout. Beets, the Early Six Week Turnip-rooted, is perhaps the earliest. Carrot, the Early Horn. Cucumber, the Early Frame. Cabbage, the Early Cluster. Lettuce, the Silesian, or Early Curled —to cut before heading and the Early Butter leaft to head, are the first in season. Among the Radishes, the Old Sheathed, the Red Spanish, and White Turnip are still ahead. Spinach, the Old Round-leaved; so that on the whole there has been little advance made on early kinds of vegetables.

In addition to sowing of the above, Onions, Leeks, Parsnips and Parsley must be sown at this season—not for the main crop, but to have a few in advance of the rest. To keep over the winter almost all kinds of root crops tough or coarse if sown too soon.

In the open ground Peas and Potatoes receive the first attention. Then Beets and Carrots; then Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, Onions, Leeks and Parsley. Beyond this, unless in more favored latitudes than Pennsylvania, little can be done until the first rest, in April. There is nothing gained in working soil until it has become warm and dry.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

GARIBALDI AND ITALY.—A Berlin letter says: There is now no doubt that Garibaldi has made up his mind to put an end to the uncertainties about Rome. He will give the Ministry ample time to go there; but if they do not go, he will. He has probably come to the mainland to stay until this question is settled. His manifestoes destroy the chances of the Ministry in the election; because they will doubtless induce the people to take part in the elections. Still, whatever be the result, you may expect to be informed by the Cabinet that the Ministry have won. At the last election in Venetia the Ministry sent out telegrams that nearly all the new Deputies were of the ministerial party, though only about one-fourth of them really were so. In that case nobody took the trouble to contradict the story, but the Venetian Deputies voted down the Ministry.

The National Bank of Crawford county, has made an assignment under the State laws, and William Thorp, Esq., has been appointed commissioner to settle up affairs.

IT IS TIME TO SEEK THE LORD.

A Sermon for the Times. By W. D. Howard, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

It is time to seek the Lord.—HOSEA 10:12.

Hosea lived after the division of the Jewish Kingdom, and dwelt and labored in Israel. He was contemporary with Isaiah, the great prophet of Judea, and his life, of about sixty years, extended through the reigns of six or seven of the last of the Israelitish Kings. The idolatry which had commenced with their first Sovereign and continued for an hundred and fifty years, had diffused every form of vice among the people. Depravity pervaded society; anarchy seized upon the government, and the nation was in the last stages of decay. Their wickedness provoked the wrath of God, and their weakness invited attacks from their neighbors. In the midst of their perplexities and dangers they looked for help, sometimes to Assyria, sometimes to Egypt, always relying on human sympathy and human expedient. The prophet declaims with the utmost vehemence against their crimes, and, showing the inadequacy of all human help in their desperate straits, exclaims, "It is time to seek the Lord." As though he said, "O, Israel, of what folly, of what madness are you guilty! You have broken your covenant with Jehovah, abandoned His worship, filled the land with idols; your kings are murderers, your princes profligates, your priests corrupters of the people, and the whole nation given up to the most shameful vices. And now, when these crimes bring down the divine displeasure, you only remove the further from your rightful sovereign, and cry the more importunately for human help. But what has it availed you? Have you gotten help from Assyria? No. Have you gotten help from Egypt? No. Have you gotten help from any human source? No. Will you ever get help from such a source? No. Then why not cease such folly and turn, without further delay, to that God whom you so shamefully abandoned, and whom you have so deeply and so long insulted, and who, as a long line of prophets and the whole history of your race show, is alone able to deliver you from your thronging danger? 'It is time,' unless reason be clean gone, to turn away from all human help and seek help from Jehovah."

And what was true in regard to the Kingdom of Israel in the days of Hosea is true of unconverted men here to-day. You too, my dear hearers, have turned away from God; you too are in danger, of not a temporal, but an external destruction; you too have been wont, but without success, to look to others for help, and now we come to you, and, adopting the language of the prophet, say, "It is time to seek the Lord." Yes, if you would not be left in your sin, and left in your misery, and left to go down to eternal death, you must seek the Lord.

Let us consider:

I. The prophet's decision, "It is time to seek the Lord."

2. The grounds on which this decision is based.

1. The decision itself, "It is time to seek the Lord."

It must be confessed that many differ from the Old Hebrew seer. One says it is time to make a fortune; another, it is time to make a reputation; a third, it is time to secure pleasure. I grant gain, I grant fame, but if we come to the fashion to esteem a man in proportion to his wealth; I must gain place, for what does a man amount to unless in power. I must secure pleasure, for what is life, if it affords no enjoyment? To these things then—things which belong to this world, things which are by no means the noblest in themselves, all the powers and energies of most men are devoted, and to them every moment of time is appropriated. To ask such men to give up the pursuit of these things for the pursuit of spiritual things; to abandon the service of the world for the service of God; even to give any less attention to the things of this life, that they may economize time to give some attention to the things of eternity, is to ask them to turn fanatics, if not madmen. No, no. "Let us live," say they, "while we live." "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." "Time is given us, it is true, but it is to seek our own ends to gather treasures: to wreathe chaplets of honor for our brows; to press the cup of pleasure to our lips."

To a very different conclusion, however, did Hosea come. He said, "It is time to seek the Lord."

1. It is *high* time.

This was true of the Jews. They had broken their covenant with God; abandoned his worship; resorted to idolatry and the practice of all its vices, and consequently, as a consequence of these crimes the most terrible calamities came upon them. Famine smote them; pestilence swept through the land; the sword was unsheathed against them. They were threatened by Judah, then they trusted in their horses and chariots; they were threatened by Assyria, then they sought help from Egypt; if they were threatened by Egypt, then they sought help from Assyria. Thus they acted from reign to reign, from dynasty to dynasty, from generation to generation, and the end was that fifty years. But it availed them nothing. They grew weaker and weaker. Their power was curtailed, their resources diminished, their spirits depressed, and, a nation, they were brought to the very verge of destruction. In this crisis the prophet again appeared, and in his own curt, abrupt, fiery, fearless tones exclaimed, "Israel, hear!" "Priests, give ear!" "Hearken ye, House of Israel; and give ear, O House of the King," having looked in vain for succor to every other source, "now it is time to seek the Lord."

And just thus it is with impenitent sinners to-day. You, too, have broken your covenant with God. You have rebelled against Him, you have broken His laws, grieved His Spirit, rejected the offers of His grace, trampled on the blood of His Son. These and all the kindred sins of the Divine displeasure. The vials of God's wrath are ready to be poured out upon you; you are in danger of eternal death. In another week, you, in the other life, you may be plunged into a gulf of endless despair. I know many of you do not believe this, but it is, nevertheless, true. I know you are saying peace, peace, when there is no peace. I know you hope all will be well at last, but the odds are greatly against you. And now, in the midst of all these dangers,—dangers which threaten not your life, or health, or fortune, or happiness, but your undying soul,—you have never once looked for help to God. You may have looked to your morality, your prayers, your pastor, the Church for help, agents which cannot help you, but you have never looked to God, who can. Now, is it not high time to seek the Lord? Have you not long enough neglected your own safety long enough? What is to be gained by still deferring this necessary work? Nothing is to be gained but much may be lost; all you everything may be lost. Then give attention to this matter without further delay, for "it is high time to seek the Lord."

2. It is the *best* time.

Not, possibly, the best time you have ever had, but the best time you now have or will hereafter have. This would be true if there were no special interest on the subject of religion now in our midst, but under existing circumstances it is emphatically true. Never before was there here such a state of religious feeling among the city as now. Many churches have been visited by a precious revival; many persons have been brought to the Savior—perhaps, some of your own relations or friends—and the work is well with you this same house, labor with you in the same office or shop, sit with you in the same pew. The work has been specially powerful among the young here and you, many, who very recently were leaders of fashion and ringleaders in folly and sin, using in great public meetings to tell what God has done for their souls, are the leaders of revival in this and that and the other church. The whole community is pervaded with a religious influence. The subject is in every person's thoughts, and you yourself, perhaps, have been induced to give more attention to the matters of religion than you ever did before.

What is it not, then, a very favorable time, nay, is it not the very best time for you "to seek the Lord?" You may hardly expect, hereafter, a time when there will be a more general revival of religion, a more deeply excited state of feeling, a more widely spread interest on the subject of religion around you; hardly expect a time when more of your friends and acquaintances will be turning to Christ, or when your leading life there has been no such time as this, and it is more than probable that in all your subsequent life there will not be such another. I am almost ready to say, there is no hope of your conversion, if you do not come now you will never come. I do say, and say it without any hesitation at all, there never will come a time when you will be plied with more cogent arguments, when you will have more assistance from the prayers and the counsels of Christians, and more encouragement from the fact that multitudes of sinners around you are turning to the Savior.

In view of these things, then, my dear impenitent hearers, be prevailed upon to seek the Lord. Do not let this golden opportunity pass, but now with resoluteness, and earnestness, an unwavering trust in God such as you never exercised before, determine to press into the Kingdom.

3. This may be the only time. I know, my friends, how prone your hearts are to set aside the force of this consideration. You are ready to say, "the same argument has been used before." "We were told a year ago, ten years ago, that the only time we might have to make our peace with God, was the time then passing. But we have had many since then, and here, and may have many hundreds hereafter." We do not say absolutely, "it is now or never." But are you ignorant that the chances in your favor are constantly diminishing? Do you not know that what we say to you to-day is nearer the reality than it ever was before? Are you not now in greater danger of grieving the spirit; are not now your opportunities fewer; are you not now nearer the grave than ever before; and is it not more probable that if the arguments we bring to bear on this subject do not move you to-day they will have less power to move you hereafter? I do not disguise from you the fear, my dear hearers, that if some of you do not now embrace the Gospel you will never do it. What it is that is keeping you from Christ, I cannot tell. It may be pride, it may be unbelief, it may be fear of the world, it may be an insane attachment to some darling sin, it may be something else. But, whatever it is, it will have more influence to-morrow than it has to-day. The pride, or the unbelief, or the fear, or the darling sin will hold you in a firmer grasp to-morrow than it does to-day. You will be further from God, you will be more securely bound by Satan, you will be more completely under the influence of the world and of the dwelling sin to-morrow than you are to-day. You may not die, but all anxiety about your soul may die; you may not die, but all desire to be delivered from sin may die; you may not die, but all thought of Christ and heaven may die; you may not die, but the Holy Spirit may leave your heart, and God's mandate may go forth, "let him alone, he is joined to his idols." And then, my beloved hearer, you will be undone—your doom will be fixed—you will as certainly be lost as you exist. O, do not, then, trifle with eternal things, do not put in jeopardy your immortal soul, but be persuaded that it is time, high time, the best time, possibly the only time to seek the Lord!

Let us consider.

II. Why you should embrace this time to seek the Lord.

1. Because it is your immediate duty.

I do not say it is your duty to seek God. I think you will admit that. The persons I address are among the most intelligent, thoughtful, moral, conscientious persons in the community. You know that ingratitude, disobedience, rebellion are wrong. You would be shocked at the thought of committing such crimes as these against your fellow-men. You know that you ought to love God and keep His commandments. You know you ought to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and live a life of piety. You know you have no right to put in jeopardy your own soul, and much less by a godless example the souls of others. All this you will admit, but you are not ready to admit that it is your immediate duty—your duty today, your duty now.

But, my dear hearer, it is not more certain that it is your duty at all, than that it is your duty at once. By every argument that you prove to yourself that it is your duty to serve God at all, I will prove to you that it is your duty to do it this moment. Is it because God demands your service? Well, does he demand it next year, or next month, or to-morrow? No, he demands it now. "To-day if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts." And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." Do you think you you ought to serve God because it is itself eminently reasonable? Well, if it is reasonable a year hence, is it not reasonable? What in the future can make it more reasonable than it is this moment? The service of God is just as wise, just as noble, just as elevating, just as holy to-day as it will be a year hence, or a thousand years hence. Do you think it your duty to seek and serve God because you derived your being from Him and are wholly dependent upon Him for the continuance of that being, and for every blessing you enjoy? Well, are not these obligations just as heavy upon you to-day as they will be at any future time? Will you be more indebted to God for your existence than you are to-day? Will you be more indebted to Him for its continuance hereafter than you now? No; all these reasons are as forcible now as they ever were or ever will be. It is your duty to seek God now. It is your duty to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ now. It is your duty to come to Him, "Give myself to Thee," now. It is your duty, and you cannot neglect it a day nor an hour without sin. You would be shocked to see a continual neglect of the duties you owe your wife, your husband, or your child, or your parent, and yet You can be at ease while living in neglect of the duty you owe your Maker, which is more reasonable and more obligatory than all other duties put together. But let the past suffice. Now determine to feel the obligation of this great duty. Now determine to seek the Lord because it is your duty. You have felt the force of the remark of the great Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty." A higher and nobler application may be made of the sentiment, "God expects every man to do his duty."

2. You should seek the Lord because it will render certain your safety. You are in imminent peril, my hearer. You are in danger of losing your immortal soul; in danger of damning, of ruining your serious impressions, in danger of grieving the Holy Spirit, in danger of experiencing the Divine wrath, in danger of sinking down to the second death. You are in a very perilous way, walking on the edge of a precipice, a single step may dash him to pieces; you are like a ship amid the rocks in a fierce storm, in a moment it may be dashed to pieces in the waters. You are safe now, but before to-morrow, yes, before another hour, you may be in a miserable eternity. But you may be placed in circumstances in which you will be perfectly safe, safe for all time, safe for all eternity. You may be placed beyond all possibility of having your conscience seared, of losing your religious impressions, of grieving the Holy Spirit, of enduring the curse of Heaven. You have only to seek the Lord, only to repent, only to believe, only to yield to the claims of God, and you will be as safe as the angels in heaven. God will not harm you then and there, the world and hell cannot. The storm then may rage, but shall not beat upon you; the fires may roar, but they shall not touch a hair of your head; the very heavens and earth may be removed, but you shall be safe in the embrace of God.

3. Finally, you should seek the Lord now because you are sure of success.

How many men of the world to be pitied! They fix their whole heart upon some earthly object, make its possession necessary to their happiness, strain every nerve to secure it, and fail. Here is a man who aims at wealth. He toils early and late. He plans, and gathers, and saves. He may even resort to the most unwarrantable practices—harden his heart, sear his conscience, sacrifice his character, but he has not succeed. Here is one who is fired with ambition. He is determined to secure fame, place, power. He strains every nerve, wastes his spirits, his fortune, his health, and delays upon the altar principle, manliness, friends, country, and like the miserable Arnold, or the more miserable Davis, fails at last. Here is the votary of pleasure. She is determined to attract attention, to win admiration. For this no labor, no pains, no expense is spared. But she fails, for some rival has more beauty, or finer clothing, or costlier jewelry. So she retires from the promenade, or the party chagrined and sad. Even the person who is in search of the most common and necessary blessings is not sure of success. If I could say to the young merchants who are here to-day, the young mechanics, the young lawyers, the young physicians; if I could say to all who are seeking competence, to all who are seeking health, to all who are seeking comfort, I can put you in the way by which your most sanguine expectations will certainly be realized, with what cogriness would you gather around me, how fondly would you treasure up every utterred word, and how promptly and earnestly would you follow my counsel. But I cannot do this. I dare not, no man can, no any other man an infallible recipe for worldly success. Thousands have worn out their life in serch of the philosopher's stone who would turn baser metals into gold, but no one has found it. Oceans and continents have been traversed in search of the fountain of perpetual youth, but no one has found it.

But, my hearers, there are riches which are unwasting; honors which are unfading; joys which are without measure and without end, and these I can tell you how you may infallibly secure. There is a God who can pardon the worst of consciences, and pardon of sin, and immaculate purity; these are "glory, honor, immortality, eternal life," and these, I can tell you how you may obtain here and now. I can tell you that if you will seek the Lord you shall find Him; if you will believe on the Lord Jesus Christ you shall be saved; if you will give your heart to the Savior you shall have everlasting life. Are you will enlist under this banner you shall conquer; if you engage in this race you shall win the crown; if you seek these riches, these honors, these joys, you shall obtain them. There is no more doubt of it than that God is true; for He has declared it. "I love them who love me, and those who seek me early shall find me." "Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find."

And now will you not seek the Lord? Will not you who are still careless begin? Will not you who have begun continue? Will not you, young men and maidens in your life's morning seek? Will not you who have reached life's meridian, before another hour is wasted, seek? Will not you who are nearing the last evening, before the last hour is reached, seek? Beloved hearers, believe me, nay believe God, who stoops to speak to you, "It is time to seek the Lord." Time presses, time passes. O! fear, as I have already said, if you do not come now you will never come. I fear if you do not now open your heart to Christ, He will pass onward and never turn to you or your sins. I fear if you do not now send up an effectual cry for mercy, the ear of God will be forever closed. "Now, now is the accepted time; now, now is the day of salvation." Amen.

RELIEF FOR THE POPE.—Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, issued a circular to the clergy of that Diocese directing a collection for the relief of the Pope on Sunday, April 7. This is done in consequence of "the extreme financial difficulties into which the Pope has been plunged by a systematic continuation of sacrilegious robbing and injustice on the part of the Italian Government." Baltimore Council based therein. The following plan for taking the collection is prescribed: "After the gospel of the respective masses of the Sunday is selected, the pastor or assistant will make an urgent appeal to the congregation, explaining as fully as possible the necessitous condition of the Holy Father. Immediately thereafter, with as many assistants as may be deem necessary, he will proceed among the people, and, taking the names, will afford to each one an opportunity to subscribe." It is presumed that a similar course will be pursued throughout the country.

A. H. Garland, ex-member of the Confederate Congress has arrived at Washington. He is one of the Senators elect from Arkansas. As it is certain any application he may make for admission to the Senate will be rejected, it is understood he intends carrying the matter before the Supreme Court.

The Petroleum Centre *Era* says a little girl eight years of age is performing the duties of an engineer at a well on Bennehoff run. She is paid $5 a day, the salary of the best engineers.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR APRIL.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March, 1867.

There are two subjects of almost equal interest engrossing the feminine mind just now, to one of which it is necessary to give the precedent.

These are bonnets and *chignons*. Bonnets in all their spring freshness and beauty, have just been exhibited by gorgeous metripolitan milliners, to admiring crowds. *Chignons* have been assailed in a mean, cowardly fashion, but alas, in a way which touches more nearly the personal pride and delicacy of women than any other that could have been invented.

Chignons appeal to one's gallantry, (can a woman be said to exercise gallantry), but bonnets, alas! to one's love of beauty, so the question must be decided in favor of the bonnets.

I was going to say that the semi-annual opening of spring millinery which has just taken place, was more brilliant, more numerously attended, and altogether more successful than any one which has preceded. But just in time, I remember that I have said the same thing about every "opening" that has taken place within the last half-dozen years.

The truth is it always seemed so. I have heard of a man who, when he was asked which of his three wives he liked best, said he really couldn't tell. It was just like eating three remarkably good dinners at distant intervals—the last seemed the best.

That man had always been a psychological problem to me, but I thank him for furnishing me with an illustration.

If the reader is uncommonly sharp, he or she will perhaps have found out by this time, that I have all along intended to say that the exhibition was very nice, the bonnets very pretty, and the attendance very satisfactory. If they have not found it out, they will not be likely to, for this is all I shall say about it.

NEW SPRING BONNETS.

A preceding letter detailed the most important changes and modifications which the new bonnets have undergone, and to this account which was perfectly accurate, there is little more than a description of special styles to add.

The variety in the bonnets, consists principally in the shapes, of which there are at least a dozen, quite distinct from each other. In the making up they are all pretty and fanciful, but too mixed to suit a fastidious taste.

There is nothing distinctive about the puffed silk mixed with fancy straw, the straw and lace, and silk all trimmed with a heterogeneous mass of flowers, streamers and bead fringes or pendants, which bewilder and dazzle in the mass, but present no tangible point of attraction.

I wanted to be good natured this time and not abuse anything but I am afraid I shall have to state the fact that with the trifling enlargement of the bonnets which has taken place, the milliners have commenced to pile on much more trimming. Whether this is to gratify their mere inclination or in obedience with the demand, I do not know, but it is at any rate the fashion.

French bonnets can always be distinguished from those of American manufacture, by this individuality, their simplicity, and an air of distinction obtained from perfection of shape and harmony of material, but not at all from abundance of ornaments; the trimmings upon French bonnets are always unique, sometimes striking, but they are never "mixed."

Among the most peculiar French bonnets is one, *a la Marie Stuart*, introduced by Madame Natalie Tilman. It is a Fanchon cut with a very deep point, back and front, one descending upon the forehead, the other over the back of the chignon. It is made in blue satin, surrounded by a fringe of pearls. A scarf of rich blonde passes across the top and then crosses under the chin, forming strings, which are fastened by a pearl ornament.

A charming style which the late opera season has developed consists of bonnets made entirely of feathers. The prettiest for evening wear are of white marabout, light as down, ornamented with metallic fgs and Lilies of the Valley, or a ruched rose, dropped with crystal. They are also to be seen in blue, black and very small peacock feathers. The blue, light and lovely, with crystal ornaments, is the most showy and gay, with a crimson rose at the side; the peacock's variegated plumage, enhanced by a wreath or half wreath of "Bismarck" leaves.

Of course, these bonnets are simply a caprice. They would not do for summer, and are only suitable for the most dressy occasions.

At a bride's reception the other day, a bonnet of peacock feathers was worn, with a complete suit of rich amber velvet. The skirt was cut with a very long train; the basquine was edged with lace (guipure) over a quarter of a yard in depth. The gloves were straw color and the bonnet of feathers ornamented with bronze leaves, shaded to the same color as the dark brown. The lady was large and imposing, and the effect was very good. Bonnets of black lace and black crinoline are both considered good wear but are spoiled by being profusely and injudiciously trimmed with amber. Amber and black looks well in certain favorable conjunctions, but they require the touch of an artist. As a general rule it is safer to trim black with jet, relieved by a bunch of field flowers or a few bronze leaves than rich spiked amber pendents or dark dull amber beads which will make half the women who may try it look like saffron tea tinged with mahogany. Pale, clear amber is much prettier, and more fashionable than dark, but it is also more expensive and less likely to be used by the majority of *modistes*. Indeed few persons would be likely to know the difference. They will understand that "amber" is one of the latest things in trimmings, and never think of the difference in shade and quality, or whether it is adapted to the tone and style of their individual architecture.

Very light amber, it may be remarked, is becoming to *blondes*, and forms a happy contrast to light blue.

Green and white is a contrast very much in favor this season, and there is a freshness about it which is always admired.

CHIGNONS.

There is a great deal of romance going the rounds of the papers respecting these inoffensive appendages of the toilet, which, considered in any other way than as the mere personal property of the wearer, are not worth a moment's notice. But the whole subject is invested with a peculiar interest on account of the romantic stories which have been told about it.

Crednlous ladies, deluded women! What an easy task their husbands must have in persuading them that they have been attending to business, when they stay out till two o'clock in the morning.

Can they not understand that from the amazing rapidity with which creatures that infect human hair propagate, they would not have to learn the fact of their existence in *chignons* by a newspaper canard? They would have received abundant ocular demonstration long ago.

Moreover, it is manifestly untrue that *grecques*, or in plain English lice, cannot be killed. Ask the managers of the charity schools of soap and water, but not a magical effect and when the steaming, baking and boiling process which hair undergoes before it is made up, is taken into consideration, it will be seen that very little will be left in the hair, or its inhabitants, if it had any.

I am not in the interest of any barber. When I get my hair dressed, or cut, or curled, I pay for it, and I am quite willing that *chignons* should be relinquished to-morrow, but they must die a natural death, not be killed off, by imaginary insects, which exist only in the cobweb brain of some paragraphist hard up for a subject.

RECEPTION DRESSES.

At a reception given by a distinguished lady last week, some elegant dresses were worn, which are worth description. The hostess herself wore a white corded silk, cut square, and a bright blue velvet peplum with boddice attached. The skirt of the dress was trimmed with tulle ruches, and over them a tulle tunic looped with cordons of blue velvet leaves.

A very rich dress was of black satin, cut up at the sides, over a white satin petticoat. The body was cut square, very low, and edged with amber fringe. The sleeves were open, *a la guise*, with long coat sleeves of white satin. They were edged with amber fringe, and white guilling upon the edge of the white satin lining. A magnificent diamond necklace was worn with the dress—the central drop two inches in length.

Another striking dress was of white corded silk, with a tunic of lavender satin cut into sashes, graduating in length, and trimmed with white marabout, through which run just a line of amber.

A charming dress was of blue crape, trimmed with blue satin and bouqets of white lace flowers.

Several dresses of white tulle were delicious, covered with *bouillons* separated by *rouleaux* of white satin, and ornamented with garlands of flowers, or fringes of pearls or crystal.

The pretty flower jewelry, small roses, forget-menots, and the like, set as pins and ear rings, still continue to be worn by young girls, and are charming with white toilettes.

A watch made for a gift was exhibited the other day in the form of a beetle. The wings were green enamel, and being touched spread open, revealing the face of the watch.

SPRING CLOAKS.

I have only space to say, the new spring garments are shorter than ever; that *sacs*, not very loose, but short, and adapted to the prevailing short dresses, have taken the place of basquines, which fitted the figure. White cloths, tweeds and fancy cloths of various kinds, are in vogue for promenade wear, trimmed with jet beads or with narrow cross cut folds of silk or satin stitched on.

Short suits are so universally worn, however, that extra cloaks, *sacs*, or jackets are not much needed.

Open sleeves *a la guise*, that is, cut in a deep point and open on the top disclosing the dress sleeve, will be in high vogue for somewhat ceremonious toilets. Jet and amber fringes are very much used for trimming and to form epaulettes on the top of the sleeves.

GORED DRESSES.

There are distinct styles of gored dresses now worn, which country readers may be glad to understand. One is the full gored dress, cut "kirt and body altogether. The second is gored plain, but separate from the body, and the third has fulness behind, but is plain in front and at the sides.

In making the first a pattern will be needed, which should be carefully fitted. In making the second be careful that the size of the skirt exceeds by six inches the size of the waist—this quantity to be held in, so that it will set easily over the hips.

For the third the two back breadths should be left plain, not gored at all, but gathered into the belt, not pleated, trimmed to simulate a tunic, down the seams which unite the sides to the back breadths.

A new kind of shaded silk and satin has made its appearance this season, which is extremely beautiful. A grey or brown satin, with all the shades artistically blended to form a sort of stripe, is perfectly dazzling.

A new spring silk is somewhat less overwhelming, but still very pretty. It is composed of two narrow stripes, one lavender, the other green, the one containing half a dozen shades of the same color blended. These silks are only one dollar and fifty cents per yard, almost gold prices.

A new fancy winsey has been introduced, but I cannot say I fancy it much myself.- It is flimsy, and fantastically mixed with gold or silver thread. The original article is infinitely better.

JENNIE JUNE.

First Court in Butler.

From H. M. Brackenridge's "Recollections of the West," we learn that the first court ever held in our neighboring county of Butler, was held in the year 1800. We would undoubtedly have been favored with a description of one of their readers against and pleasing reminiscences of the proceedings, but as a matter of comparison next week in Titusville, &c.)

The first court held in Butler, drew the whole population to the town, some on account of business, some to make business, but the greater part of them from idle curiosity. They were at that time chiefly Irish, who had all raised and covered, but without a window sash or doors, or daubing, was prepared for the hall of justice. A carpenter's bench with three chairs upon it was the judgment seat. The bar of Pittsburgh attended; and the presiding judge, a stiff, formal, and pedantic old bachelor, took his seat, assisted by two associate judges, who were commissioned for the occasion, but were not learned in the law. The hall was barely sufficient to contain the bench, bar, jurors and constables. But few of the spectators could be accommodated in the house, the greater part were yet laid; many, therefore, clambered up the walls, and placing their hands and feet in the openings between the logs, with which they were suspended like enormous Madagascar bats. Some had taken possession of the joists, and big John M'Junkin, (who until now had ruled in all quarrels and battles), sat like Jupiter on one joist, and a foot on another, directly over the heads of their honors, standing like the Colossus of Rhodes. The judge's sense of propriety was offended at the indecorum. The sheriff, M'Candless, was called, and was ordered to clear the walls and joists.

He went to work with his assistants, and soon judges, bar, and the dogs those who were in no very great haste to obey. M'Junkin was the last, and began to growl as he prepared to descend. "What do you say, sir?" said the judge.

"I say I pay taxes, and his as good a right here as onny mon."

"Sheriff, sheriff," said the judge, "bring him before the court."

M'Junkin's ire was now up—as he reached the floor, he began to strike his breast, exclaiming, "My name is John M'Junkin, d'ye see—I pay taxes, and I'll not be insulted by you." It was in a good cause. I'll stan by mon a hitch in Butler county, if so be he'll clean me of the la'."

"Bring him before the court," said the judge, He was accordingly juntoned, and if not gaged, at least forced to be silent, while his case was under consideration. Some of the lawyers, who had been employed on the jury, ventured a word of apology for M'Junkin. The judge pronounced sentence of imprisonment for two hours in the jail of the county, and ordered the sheriff to take him into custody. The sheriff with much simplicity observed, "May it please the court, there is no jail at all at all to put him in."

Here the judge took a learned distinction, upon which he expiated at some length, for the benefit of the bar. He said there were two kinds of custody: first, safe custody; secondly, close custody. The first is, where the body must be forthcoming to ans wer a demand or an accusation, and in this case the body may be delivered for the time being out of the hands of the law on bail or recognizance but where the imprisonment forms a part of the satisfaction or punishment, there can be no bail or mainprize. This is the reason of the common law, in relation to escapes under *capias ad satisfaciendum* and also why a *ca. sa.* cannot issue after the defendant has been charged in execution. Before charged by the plaintiff. In like manner a man cannot be twice imprisoned for the same offense, even if he be released before the expiration of the first imprisonment. The Pennsylvania Legislature, from time to time to issue not exceeding in the aggregate, four hundred thousand additional shares of its capital stock. The board of directors shall have the power to issue all or any part of the said increase of stock unless they are specially authorized to do so by a resolution passed at a regular or special meeting of the said stockholders. All parts and portions of said act to which this is a supplement that may be inconsistent with the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867.

SHALL WE NOT YET HAVE A FREE RAILROAD LAW?

The delay by the popular branch of the State Legislature to act on the Bogus Free Railroad Bill, has afforded an opportunity to the members to ascertain what is public sentiment on the question. If they have improved it, they have ascertained that the people in every part of the State, without an exception, are earnestly in favor of an effective Free Railroad Law, and that, for this reason, they are opposed to the bill pending in the House. As an unconstitutional and impracticable measure—which Speaker HALL (though he voted for it) clearly demonstrated it was—it is the measure of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company solely. Should it become a law, as Speaker HALL said, no railroad could be built under it; and that which was designed to facilitate the building of roads would become a legalized barrier to their construction.

There probably is not a member of either branch of the Legislature who does not know perfectly that the people stand resolutely opposed to such a law, and that the best interests of the State would suffer from it. With a solitary exception—so far as we have seen—the press is united in opposing it, and in demanding a genuine Free Railroad Law.

The responsible Republican majority in the Legislature, as well as Governor GEARY, are committed to the Free Principle in a thousand ways, and rest under the most solemn pledges to pass a Free Law at the present session. It was only when the Pennsylvania Company objected that the opposition appeared; and there is no escape from the logical deduction that they who have changed, oppose the measure and support the Bogus Bill, have been wrought upon by influences so extensively at the disposal of that Company. It is a question between themselves and the people—one that will have to be settled at home.

We are not without hope that the delay we have spoken of may have produced that sober second thought which is the forerunner of better actions. And we therefore ask—shall we not yet have a Free Railroad Law? At any rate, shall not the State be spared the infliction contemplated in the Bogus Law, and the Republican party, through the passage of a general law, saved from the odious responsibility of utterly violating its pledges?

TWO PARTIES IN THE SOUTH.

We do not undertake the task of controverting the generally received maxim, that in unity there is strength. Yet in the case of the people of the States lately in rebellion, that maxim does not hold good. In their present political condition, to which they have been brought by their past wrong action, division in sentiment and organization is the best thing that could happen to them. The unity of opinion which they have endeavored to exhibit, is naturally taken as the dregs of the old rebellion, and, as such, is made the ground of distrust. Hence arises the necessity, as the matter presents itself to those who rightfully have the office of adjusting the old difficulties, for devising and adopting measures of reconstruction without much regard to the sentiments and wishes of the people, they being reckoned still under the reign of sentiments hostile to the Union. The Southern people may truly say, then, what, perhaps, no people ever could before, divided we stand, united we fall.

The development of *cross lines* of party opinion and organization, therefore, we deem the most healthful indication in the Southern States. It shows the breaking up of that cast iron uniformity that was imposed by the military despotism of the war period, and, as above intimated, it opens a line for the extension of confidence to the Southern people themselves, and affords opportunity for cherishing again, as of old, common political sympathies. All this tends to the strengthening of a hope that the political affairs of the entire country will ere long be adjusted on a basis of universal justice and equality.

On the question, which may justly be regarded as embracing the whole of the domestic politics of the country, the question of reconstruction, there is evidently arising this auspicious diversity of sentiment, that we refer to, even among the most decided of the late rebels. And the diversity of sentiment will eventually lead to corresponding organizations. On the vital question, some are for reticence and inaction, others for prompt and hearty cooperation in carrying forward the measures adopted by the Union Government. Senator PARSONS, of Alabama, for example, earnestly counsels inactivity, so do some of the journals in different States, while on the other hand, Ex-Governor BROWN and others advise immediate action under the law. That unreliable and mysterious man, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, takes one side, while the great rebel Generals LEE, HAMPTON and LONGSTREET favor acquiescent action. The Richmond *Enquirer* says on the one side, in favor of passivity and delay, "let us practice a discreet reticence;" and speaks of some in the South who "are riding, whip and spur, after reconstruction." The Mobile *Register*, on the other side, says, "if we sit down in hopeless despair and helpless cowardice, there is no depth of humiliation and slavery too low for our deservings."

It is evident there are two parties in the South, and that their appearance under their proper colors is what the inveterate rebels most dread. The considerations which we have suggested operate powerfully with the Union men to show themselves distinctly and fearlessly, for while they do not they are identified with their antagonists, and share in the political inconveniences and disabilities consequent on the rebellion, along with them.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The balance of power among European sovereignties has been materially disturbed by the late German and Italian wars. The Emperor of the French is not pleased with the course events have taken and with the results that have been reached. The amazing accessions to the power and territory of Prussia seem to be regarded not only with displeasure but even with alarm. In addition to the past, the recent treaty of Prussia with Bavaria and Baden excites evident solicitude in the French Government, and may perhaps be the reason for the disposition of the Emperor to extend his own alliances by treaty. On this ground, a treaty contemplating a sort of confederation, is proposed between France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

This presents a singular aspect of affairs in the history of European diplomacy, to wit, important and significant treaties in which but one of the great powars is included on each side. It seems to place those two powers at once in the attitude of antagonists, while each of the others are concerning themselves with their own separate interests—England to keep out of Continental complications liable to involve war; VICTOR EMANUEL with his sympathies on the side of Prussia, and his interests at present connected with the friendship of France; Russia engrossed with the Eastern justice and likely to make progress in it, should other questions engross the attention of Western Europe; and Austria fearing Prussia more than France, and looking rather to Russian friendship than to either of them, for repairing by annexations in the Southeast the losses of territory suffered by the late war with Prussia and Italy. Not having facilities for embracing the larger powers in a treaty of confederation. France seems disposed to favor one with smaller nations.

In one of these, or at least in one which was subject to the King of Holland—the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg—Prussia demands the right to garrison and hold the fortress of Luxemburg, one of the strongest on the French frontier. Should the proposed confederation be formed with France as a prominent, and much the most powerful member, this fortress will be certain to occasion difficulty between that government and Prussia. In such a contingency the German King would have a decided advantage, as it is said that his military force could be in a few months raised to the high degree of force necessary, while it would take NAPOLEON four or five years to put into effective condition an army of 1,200,000 men. The minds of the German States are favorable to the existing condition of affairs under the rule of Prussia, while the people of France are not in favor of the Emperor's reorganization and increase of the army. It is evident that NAPOLEON is not satisfied with his present status in European affairs. Out of the extensive movements of the past few years on that continent, he has certainly made but little acquisition, either of power or glory. On this continent he has encountered failure, loss and mortification. If the treaty with the small powers named be significant of alarm, and the occasion be met by apathy among his own subjects, the prospect is not auspicious to the Emperor's power, either in Europe or in France.

GIVING AND FORGIVING.

When the appeal is made for charity to the people of the Southern States, there is no need, in our judgment, for any apology or any other plea to support it, than would be deemed necessary were the Southern people residents of the North, or the South, or the East. The refusal of aid, when it is solicited, if it is in our power to grant it, would not be justified on account of their implication in the terrible wrong of the rebellion. It is not a judgment of their action or character that is asked, but a relief of their necessities. And hence, we deem the frequently reiterated statement, that it is not the rebels, but the women and children who are suffering, to be superfluous, as altogether irrelevant to the case. Whether they are rebels or not, is not the matter of inquiry. The point is, that they are starving, and the question is, can we afford them any supply of food? They are to be fed, and their character may be judged of as a matter by itself. Humanity and Christian precept agree in this as in other things.

A similar confusion of ideas, although they take a different turn, exists on the subject of forgiving. Appeals are made, and Christian principle and precept are cited, to show that we should forgive the rebels all their wrong doing. This is not so, if by forgiveness is meant the entire ignoring and oblivion of their guilty and destructive conduct, irrespective of their present feeling and judgment in relation to it. The Merciful One himself does not forgive when there is a persistent approval of the wrong doing. And the injunction to us is similarly conditioned—"if he repent, forgive him." While rebels approve their past rebellion, they have no right to ask or expect loyal men to forgive them. But if they are in need they have a right to expect relief. Forgiving relates to criminality, giving regards the destitute condition alone. Justice does not admit of forgiveness by a blind and indiscriminate sweep of humane feeling; but, on the other hand, charity does not critically distinguish character in the administration of its alms.

It is highly probable, however, that the charity for which we plead and which is so much needed, would have a most happy effect on the moral relations of the case, for it is in accord with both the principles of human nature and the christian doctrine, that kindness extended to the bad tends to make them better. And should the liberality of the Northern people in the present emergency be extensive, prompt, and free from all crimination, the effect on the recipients and those connected with them would be an hundred fold greater and better than have been produced by all the individual acts of the Executive that have absurdly been done under the name of pardon. A prompt and liberal giving, in the case, will prepare the way for forgiving.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE TRADE OF THE WEST.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the Pennsylvania Central Company has offered the State of Missouri about $10,000,000 for the Missouri Pacific Road, with a view to making St. Louis the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and a direct line across the Continent via Terre Haute, Indianapolis, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne or Pan Handle and Pennsylvania Central. Such a line would present advantages superior to any other, and while we take real pride in contemplating its magnitude and the enterprise at the bottom of it, we cannot withhold the expression of our surprise—common to all observers—that such a company should interpose the slightest objection to the construction of other roads in our State. With a present business equal to its capacity, and a scale of charges which discriminates against local business, it becomes a problem what will the Central do with the business of the great West. Surely if there were another road through our State, and another still, there would be business enough for them all. The true policy of Pennsylvania is not only to secure local competition, but perfect accommodation and even competition for the trade of the West, by permitting our people to build as many roads as they may choose to embark in. New York has two trunk lines and a canal, which in the season of navigation is equal to half a dozen roads. Pennsylvania has a single line connecting tide water with the West, with a business already equal to its capacity. The company controling that line is powerful enough to defeat the efforts of our people to build other roads, trunk or lateral, and it does not scruple to use it. How long shall these things be?

COMPETITION AND PRICES.

The war, as it has been called, of the Express Companies is said to be drawing to a close. We ought to be grateful, no doubt, for the restoration of peace. But the gladness of the public is likely to be subjected to the drawback of having a new era of high prices introduced. The stock of one of the belligerent companies has already in anticipation of the joyous future had a smart advance.

We refer to the subject only to "make a remark," viz: that monopolies become sometimes the occasion of the most severe and destructive competition. Thus it was with the old established lines of stages and packets in old times. Thus it is with diverse kinds of business now. A formal monopoly in a large business is sure to make money. If it does not, it is its own fault. This prosperity induces new parties to strike in, and these must at every risk and by every effort, be drawn off. Low prices and business done at a loss are usually the means, in the expectation that the new parties will be discouraged and relinquish the business or sell out, which is often the result. Or, if they can stand the destructive competition long enough to discourage the other parties, arguments, compromises, combinations are entered into, and the era of high prices is restored. Is this a legitimate condition of all kinds of business? Is there no rule, no law of morals, no principle of expediency to admit of wholesome competition without ruinous strife in business? Is there no limitation prescribed, by moral principle or business law, to regulate prices? Or must it be released from all rule, and every one be left to get all he can?

THE COMMERCIAL AMONG THE PEOPLE.

We are almost daily in the receipt of letters of the tenor of the following:

BEAVER, PA., March 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your manly and straightforward course in the exposure of our State Legislature, (who are called the representatives of the people, but properly the representatives of the "Monopoly,") is heartily indorsed and highly approved by the people of all parties throughout this region. We be to the betrayers of the sovereign people. The day of retribution will surely come. OBSERVER.

THE extraordinary difference in the prices of grain, in different sections of the country, as reported to the Agricultural Bureau, suggests inquiry as to its cause. A dollar or more of difference in the price of a bushel of wheat reminds one of the old times when the articles was sometimes conveyed by teams a distance of two hundred miles. It may be occasioned by an absolute want of transportation, or by the high cost of it. The high price in almost every place suggests the inquiry whether it is owing to any existing or apprehended scarcity, or to artificial arrangements designed to produce this result. If the country were known to be on the very borders of scarcity and famine, there could scarcely be a more quick and delicate sensitiveness in the business to any rumor, however vague, that favors a rise in prices. A mysterious look or shake of the head, among the wheat speculators in Chicago, is enough to send wheat, flour, bread five per cent. upward. A newspaper paragraph from the same quarter, intimating a light stock, will raise it 10 per cent., although it may only be in fact an expedient for selling at the advance a stock too heavy for the advertiser to stagger under.

UNION LEAGUE IN THE SOUTH.—In organizing the loyal Southern people under the Reconstruction law, the Union League is likely to prove an important auxiliary. In the Northern part of Alabama, we are informed—and it is true of other portions of the South—colored voters are readily admitted members of the League, and there is a good prospect of carrying a number of the Southern States through this and similar instrumentalities in the hands of the Republicans. We are glad to see that our friends in Washington have moved in the matter of assisting in the organization of the South and the prosecution of the campaign. Although the time has been long and the contest severe, the loyal people in the South have only just got into a position where they can fight.

AT a special election held in Hannibal on Tuesday last, to determine whether or not the city should subscribe $200,000 to aid in building the Hannibal and Modesty Railroad, the vote stood 456 for and 15 against the proposition. The sum of $100,000 had been previously subscribed, and $400,000 is expected from the counties of Ralls and Monroe. With these sum, it is said, the road is sure of being built.—*St. Louis Republican.*

This is but a sample of what is going on in the West, where the people are permitted to build roads wherever they choose to risk their own money, or can induce others to risk theirs. And herein is the explanation of the remarkable growth and development of the new States—the Free Principle in Railroads. Had Pennsylvania such a system, it would confer upon her untold advantages.

THINK of it! The locomotive now runs four hundred and fifty miles west of St. Louis, and the track is being laid at the rate of a mile every day.

More of the Destitution in the South.

A lady now living in Columbia, S. C., once a resident of Pittsburgh, writes to a relative here: "I am just assisting our pastor in starting a colored Sabbath school. We will, of course, want books, primers, cards, &c. Would your Sabbath school give us something towards it? I feel very anxious about this matter. The people here can give nothing. I spent last evening in company with refined, accomplished young ladies who frequently sit down to table not knowing where their next meal is to come from, and can get no work. The destitution is terrible. You all must help us."

A copy of a circular of the "Ladies' Industrial Association of Columbia, S. C.," came in the letter, showing the efforts made by the ladies there to help themselves.

THOROUGHLY ENGLISH.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter written to the London Board of Education, refers to the idea of making it a penal offense to employ for wages, children below a certain age not furnished with certain certificates of education and attainment. He goes on to say: "A plan of this kind was prematurely proposed some years back in a bill by Mr. Adderly, and was rejected on account of the immature state of circumstances, which, however, must probably ripen from year to year." How thoroughly English that is. As if a plan to ameliorate an oppression and extinguish a curse could be premature. But John Bull, that is represented by the British Government, never remedies an evil until the people are on the verge of revolution. Vested rights and hide bound prejudices forbid it.

WORRIED AND WRATHY.—Spain is highly indignant at the manner in which the late despotic proceedings of the Queen and her prime minister, Navaraez, have been criticised and denounced by the press and people of every civilized country. Her Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the Spanish representatives abroad complaining of the "calumnious attacks of foreign journals upon Spanish institutions." The Minister says that Spain is too noble to reply to such attacks, and will not give importance to their authors by prosecuting them before the courts of law. As to the nobility of this forbearance, perhaps the less said the better, but we think it very sensible.

A FORCED CONCLUSION.—A Dublin correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who is evidently very much in sympathy with the Fenian movement, writes that there never was so little crime in Ireland as at present. He instances the singularly light calendars which the judges had to dispose of at the recent assizes and quotes Mr. Justice Fitzgerald with saying that, "as regards crime, the country would compare favorably with any part of Her Majesty's dominions." How much more wicked and inexcusable then the impracticable effort to excite insurrection and bring sorrow and destruction upon a land otherwise peaceful and quiet, and already commencing a career of comparative prosperity!

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

At a dinner party, given last week by a wealthy citizen, of New York, the waiters were dressed in scarlet coats, knee breeches, silk stockings, and powdered wigs, after the old English fashion. Fashion as it is called, of any kind, and republican simplicity hardly ever seem to comport.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, during the year ending February 28th, received in donations from the people of the United States, $175,608 15. This is $4,070 50 more than the receipts of the previous year.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, while cramming its mouth with strawberries, exults at the approach of blackberries, cantelopes and peaches.

At the Land Office in Washington, there have been received several specimens of Cashmere wool, grown in Ohio and Missouri, where Cashmere goats are raised with as much success as in the East.

Contracts for three and a quarter miles of the Nicholson pavement have been awarded in Memphis. Memphis will be decently paved before Pittsburgh yet.

The new dining room of the Leek house, at San Francisco, is said to be the finest in the United States. It is an immense octagon, with arched ceilings thirty-two feet high, splendidly ornamented—the floor being composed of colored woods, inlaid and polished equal to a mosaic table. The room is in the new addition to the house, and is said to have cost forty thousand dollars in the way of ornamentation alone.

The Japanese, it is said, have the art of feeding turtles and other crustacea on *aurum potabile*, or some liquid preparation of gold, which gives them a most gorgeous and gilded appearance. Several of these gold turtles and crabs are to be sent to the Paris Exposition.

Two young German barons are being lionized in New York at present. They express themselves much surprised at the attention they receive in American society, which is much more than youths of their age ever receive at home.

It is announced that the Ordnance Department at Washington has about 40,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition for sale. An offer was made last week from New York to buy it at about one-half its original cost, but the Government refused to sell. This ammunition is held at so high a figure, it is reported that only a nation about to engage in war can afford to purchase it.

The commencement of the Japan-China mail service promises to be as great a success as its most sanguine friends predicted. Even the first voyage out and back, instead of entailing loss, will prove remunerative. The Colorado brought a large and valuable cargo of freight, and nearly two hundred passengers, about one-half first class. A dozen first-class passengers, fifty coolies, a couple hundred tons of freight, would have satisfied the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the line. Of the 750 tons of freight was 272 chests of tea, valued at over $1,000,000 in greenbacks; several hundred packets of Japan raw silk, and a quantity of drugs, spices and metals. A portion of the silk is first quality; heretofore but little of the finest quality came to this country. It was bought up by agents for the French market.

More of the Destitution in the South.

A lady now living in Columbia, S. C., once a resident of Pittsburgh, writes to a relative here: "I am just assisting our pastor in starting a colored Sabbath school. We will, of course, want books, primers, cards, &c. Would your Sabbath school give us something towards it? I feel very anxious about this matter. The people here can give nothing. I spent last evening in company with refined, accomplished young ladies who frequently sit down to table not knowing where their next meal is to come from, and can get no work. The destitution is terrible. You all must help us."

A copy of a circular of the "Ladies' Industrial Association of Columbia, S. C.," came in the letter, showing the efforts made by the ladies there to help themselves.

THOROUGHLY ENGLISH.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter written to the London Board of Education, refers to the idea of making it a penal offense to employ for wages, children below a certain age not furnished with certain certificates of education and attainment. He goes on to say: "A plan of this kind was prematurely proposed some years back in a bill by Mr. Adderly, and was rejected on account of the immature state of circumstances, which, however, must probably ripen from year to year." How thoroughly English that is. As if a plan to ameliorate an oppression and extinguish a curse could be premature. But John Bull, that is represented by the British Government, never remedies an evil until the people are on the verge of revolution. Vested rights and hide bound prejudices forbid it.

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PERSONAL.

—Referring to the destruction of Winter Garden Theater, the New York *Commercial* says: A new theater dedicated to the purpose which has for several years animated Winter Garden will be a certain pecuniary profit, that will at, tract capital and friends, who will render all needful aid in the work of reconstruction. Such a theater is by no means the least of the great loss. He has elasticity and vigor that will soon place him in command of a new and more worthy home of the drama.

—McFarland, who lately shot the correspondent Richardson, followed his wife after she had gone home to her father in Boston, to get possession of her children. The court decided that she had been a dutiful wife, and had supported her family, including McFarland, for years; that she was their natural protector, and therefore gave the children into her custody.

—The latest London papers give a few particulars of Artemus Ward's death. When convinced that he could not recover, he settled his wordly affairs, made his will, dictated a simple epitaph for his tomb, and prepared for the event which was approaching. He expressed his firm belief in the great truths of the Christian religion, and that he was not in the least afraid to die. From his last understood words his thoughts appeared to be dwelling on his native country.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa, who made so successful a first appearance on the operatic stage in New York, as *Leonora* in *Il Trovatore*, has achieved equal triumph in Norfolk, Va.

—The Richings English opera company are in the second week of another prosperous engagement at the New York Olympic theater.

—The Dubuque *Times* says that, "while in this city, John B. Gough received a letter from an English gentleman, who offered him £250 ($1,300 in gold) per night, for one year's services in London—but one lecture to be given in a week, and the series to be confined entirely to the metropolis. Besides the money offer, the correspondent tenders Mr. Gough a well-furnished house in the most respectable portion of the city, free of rent for the year. Sixty-two lectures for $1,300 in gold, and a house to live in, one night's work in each week! Mr. Gough said he should have to consider that proposition." We shouldn't think it need take him long to consider.

—A brother of Dr. Livingstone is in trade in a small town in the backwoods of Canada.

—Among the distinguished arrivals in Havana, lately announced, is "Jules Vaillard, Maximilian's French cook."

—Gen. Dulce, former Captain-General of Cuba, is expected in Havana shortly, to consummate his long-talked-of nuptials with the widowed Countess of Santo Venia.

—The Marchioness de San Carlos, formerly Mrs. Margaret Scull, of Baltimore, recently died in Havana.

—A second Dean and Boker affair is reported in New York. A lady, well known in the *beau monde*, has eloped with her father's butler, and he, by way of *souvenir*, took all the silver he could lay hands on.

—Brigadier General Brisbin, commanding in Kentucky, writes to a Cincinnati paper, that "a brass monkey is a modest beast" compared with the editors of some of the Louisville papers, therefore particularly unmodest about brass monkeys!

—The newest sensation in London is a German performer named Schulz, who is said to possess the most marvelous power of changing the whole character and expression of his face.

—Brevet Major General John A. Rawlings, Chief of General Grant's staff, has had a walking cane made from the wood of the tree under which General Grant met the rebel General Pemberton at Vicksburg, with the intention of presenting it to General Grant's staunch friend and supporter, Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

The Erie Canal—How its Enlargement will Affect Pittsburgh.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: The fearful indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Erie Canal is $1,300,984 in bonds, and $64,000 in stock. The Enlargement Act authorizes the conversion of this bonded debt into stock, after which the canal may be mortgaged to raise money for the enlargement. It is highly probable that this conversion will take place, and that the work on the improvements will commence as soon thereafter as possible. The present capacity of the canal is for boats of 65 tons, the locks being 90 feet between gates and 15 feet wide. It is proposed to make them 110 feet between gates, 20 feet wide, and to increase the depth 2 feet, thus making the capacity sufficient for boats of 225 to 250 tons and thereby enable them to carry for less than half the present cost.

Canal freights from Sharon would then be reduced to 50 to 75 cents per ton below present rates; and coal could be transported from Pittsburgh to Erie for from 75 cents to $1 per ton less than the cost of carrying it to Cleveland by rail. This would give Erie an advantage over Cleveland of from 50 cents to $1 per ton, which would virtually secure a monopoly of the coal trade. The same advantages would likewise hold true in relation to the iron ore trade with Pittsburgh, all of which is now transported by way of Cleveland. The canal, if enlarged, would command a business of at least 500,000 tons of coal and 100,000 tons of iron ore the first year, and this at 50 cents per ton toll, with boat toll and other business, would make the receipts of the canal company at least $300,000. One hundred thousand would pay the expenses, and if the total cost when enlarged should be $2,500,000 it would pay 10 per cent. on its cost and have a surplus of $500,000 to expend in putting permanent work in the place of the temporary work which it is proposed to use at first, and to increase its width and slope wall the bank and make other improvements.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio.

Of this gentleman—now more conspicuous than ever—the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says:—"Mr. Bingham is almost as marked a man in appearance in his way, as General Butler himself,—of middle height, thin and spare, with a finely shaped head, long hair and of that peculiar grey which sandy hair acquires in age, a high and broad forehead, clear grey or blue eyes that with the long aquiline nose give the man an irresistible resemblance to a hawk, and an expression full of pain, half of melancholy, on the finely chiseled lips and chin. This man evidently suffers in the body, and spends half the session wandering restlessly about the chamber, up and down the area in front of the Speaker's desk, rarely pausing to speak to any one, and rarely leaving the room, as only nervous and sick men do. He is all alive, however, to whatever is going on about him, and when he speaks combines the directness of the lawyer, the eloquence of the orator and the sarcasm of the satirist, as these qualities are mingled in few other speeches in Congress."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1867.

MR. WILSON moved that the Secretary be ordered to request the House to return the resolution for adjournment, with a view to a reconsideration of the vote by which it passed the Senate.

MR. WILSON explained that he wished, if possible, to fix a day between now and December, in which Congress might be called together if necessary. The motion was agreed to.

MR. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance House joint resolution providing that

WHEREAS, There are now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as special agent of the Treasury Department, several millions of dollars, the proceeds of property captured during the rebellion" which is under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and as it now stands may be disposed of in settling claims preferred by alleged former owners of said captured property without the sanction of Congress; and whereas, it is proper that such claims should not be settled and paid without first receiving the approval of Congress; therefore, be it *Resolved*, &c., That all moneys thus held by the Treasurer of the United States shall at once be conveyed by warrant into the United States Treasury, only to be drawn by authority of the law.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was post poned till December.

MR. CHANDLER moved that the Senate take up the bill to allow American citizens to sell vessels of war to friendly belligerents.

MR. SUMNER hoped it would not be taken up.

MR. CHANDLER spoke at some length in favor of the bill, saying he was willing to let the Alabama claims go for the present. He would be content to take land on the northern frontier for them. Great Britain, he said, had ceased to command the respect of the civilized world. The bill he now presented was purely commercial in its character, and there ought to be no objection to it.

MR. MORTON said this bill proposed to legislate into law the very principle which formed the basis of the Alabama claims. To pass it now would be to stultify the American people before the world. It would put it in the power of the pettiest nation in the world to make war upon the commerce of the greatest.

Pending consideration of this subject, MR. WILSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to report a joint resolution to authorize the commanding General of the army to permit traders to remain at certain posts for the accommodation of persons crossing the plains. The resolution passed.

MR. CONNESS introduced a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MR. CONNESS introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the cause of the suspension of work on the Pacific Railroad; what further legislation is necessary to secure the completion of the Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward. Adopted.

The House resolution for adjournment was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on Commerce. Agreed to, 53 to 35.

The Senate joint resolution prohibiting persons in the diplomatic service of the United States from wearing uniforms not previously authorized by Congress.

MR. SCHENCK opposed and MR. JUDD favored the resolution.

MR. COVODE moved as an amendment, to add the following: Provided, that diplomatic agents shall not be permitted to wear any other dress except such as shall be prescribed, and the patterns drawn by the chief tailor of the nation who is now presiding over its destinies. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER ruled promptly that the amendment was not in order.

MR. NOELL suggested as an amendment that the uniform shall consist of a cocked hat, looped up with the American eagle, a swallow-tailed coat, with the Stars and stripes on the tail, buttermilk pantaloons, close fitting; yellow stockings, with garters *a la* Franklin; buckskin vest, one side black and one side white, &c. [Laughter.]

The amendment was ruled out of order.

MR. TRUMBULL suggested as an amendment that the Secretary of State be authorized to purchase such uniform as he may deem proper.

MR. BANKS refused to let the amendment be offered.

The House seconded the previous question, and passed the joint resolution.

MR. DONNELLY offered the following:

Resolved, That the House agrees to the interest declare that the people of the States lately in rebellion will, on the reorganization of the same in accordance with existing laws for that purpose, insert in their respective State Constitutions a provision requiring the Legislature to establish a system of free schools which shall afford adequate opportunity for public education to all children of the States.

Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1867.

SENATE.

MR. HARLAN reported a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association.

The bill to admit the organic act of Colorado territory was passed.

The joint resolution to restrain the issue of Agricultural College scrip to States lately in rebellion, till they be represented in Congress, came up.

MR. MORTON opposed the whole system under which this scrip was issued, as playing into the hands of speculators. The bill passed and goes to the President.

The bill to fix the 1st of June as the day the bankrupt bill goes into operation, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, after the rejection of an amendment, changing it to the 1st of January.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that the Department was unadvised of any association of which Col. Thomas Scott was a member, and is unprepared to recommend any legislation. Tabled.

MR. HOWE reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, House joint resolution relative to claims of certain Northern creditors, which passed.

MR. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the constitution abolishing slavery, declaring immunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a republican form of Government by securing full and free franchise to colored citizens. It provides that every citizen shall have the right to vote in every State or Territory at all elections for Federal, State or local offices, any constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

MR. TRUMBULL reported House resolution for adjournment, with an amendment by way of substitute. The Judiciary Committee recommend, in lieu of the resolution, that the two Houses adjourn on Thursday to meet at twelve o'clock. After considerable debate, several propositions were made and voted down.

MR. TRUMBULL'S proposition was adopted; yeas 21, nays 17.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of MR. THOMAS the Attorney General was directed to report whether the title to the public property at Harper's Ferry is held in fee simple or merely in trust by the President for specific uses.

MR. SAWYER presented a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Menomee river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish copies of the correspondence of Gen. Sickel, formerly Provost Marshal of the 9th District of Missouri, with the Provost Marshal's Bureau, in reference to the loyalty of the people of that district.

MR. DONNELLY offered a joint resolution to change the mode of payment of mileage and compensation of members and Senators. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. GRISWOLD asked leave to offer a resolution directing that not more

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 30, 1867.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

County Commissioners the License Board.

The Original Bill Materially Modified.

The following is a correct copy of the new Liquor Bill as it passed the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor:

AN Act regulating the granting of license to eating houses and taverns in the county of Allegheny and enforcing order therein:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, shall hereafter be relieved of the granting of licenses to taverns and eating houses, and that the County Commissioner of said county shall hereafter be the license board, with all authority to grant or refuse licenses heretofore vested in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county; provided, that no person who, within one year preceding his application, has been under sentence for any felony committed by him, or during such time shall be hereafter imprisoned for any violation of this license law, shall be entitled to a license by said board; and provided, further, that each of the members of the license board thus created shall be entitled, as compensation therefor, to the sum of seven hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the treasury of the house of employment of said county.

SEC. 2. In said county all applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by any measure less than one quart, shall, during the months of March or April, in each year, appear before the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, and shall make oath or affirmation of the amount of their respective sales of liquors, and all other refreshments at their respective bar, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and said clerk is required to file such affidavit in his office, and rate and classify such applicant in accordance therewith. The inns and taverns by the classification fixed on by the Act of April 30th, 1858, and the Eating Houses and Restaurants, that of April 10th, 1849; and in case any general law is passed increasing the rates of licenses to eating houses or taverns then the same are to be rated and classified by such law; provided, that any applicant for a house not previously licensed, shall be rated and classified as he may deem just, from its locality and probable business, and he shall enter all applications upon a docket to be provided therefor, which shall be laid before the license board, organized under the first section of this act. Said board shall have the authority to revise and correct such classifications upon any evidence brought before it, and when satisfied of its correctness, shall approve the same, provided that any applicant out of time, may receive a license for a part of a year, expiring on the first of the ensuing May. The said clerk shall actas clerk for the license board, and for all services in each application for eating houses be entitled to one dollar, and in case the same is granted to one dollar more, and for each application for tavern, two dollars, and in case the same is granted, to two dollars more. This is be in full of all fees in each case.

SEC. 3. That the County Treasurer of Allegheny county is hereby required to perform all the duties in regard to the granting of licenses heretofore performed by him; provided, however, that the County Treasurer, at the time he receives the State license, is hereby required to demand and receive from each applicant an equal amount of money, to be held by him for the erection of a House of Employment in said county, and to be accounted for to the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison for the aforesaid purpose; to which Board the said Treasurer is hereby required to report monthly the amount so received, and held by him; and said Treasurer, commencing January 1st, 1867, shall be allowed to retain, out of the moneys so received, five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for his services as Treasurer of said Board; Provided, that said Treasurer shall, also, when he issues a license to any wholesale or retail storekeeper to deal in liquors, be authorized to demand and procure from each one for the said Treasury of the House of Employment an equal amount to what has been paid the State.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions are hereby authorized to revoke any license granted when satisfied that the party licensed is habitually in the habit of suffering to become the resort of idle and disorderly persons to the annoyance of the neighborhood, and to impose as a part of the penalty that said party shall not be entitled to a license for twelve months thereafter.

SEC. 5. Persons licensed as herein provided shall as far as in their power prevent all disorderly conduct in and about their premises, and in case of any disturbance of the peace shall immediately give notice to the nearest sheriff, constable, officer of police of such disturbance, and call upon such officer to interfere, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to remove the disorderly persons.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer or any intoxicating drinks to an apprentice or any person under twenty-one years of age, without consent given in writing, in the case of an apprentice, master or mistress—in the case of any minor, of his father, mother or guardian.

SEC. 7. No person shall sell or dispose of, and no licensed person shall suffer any person in his, her, or their employment to sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, or any mixture of such liquors or any habitual drunkard, or any intoxicated persons, then being under the influence of any such liquors, under the penalty of forfeiture of license, as provided for in section 4th.

SEC. 8. No person shall be licensed, shall, against the request of any wife, husband, parent or child, sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to the husband of any such wife—the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of any such parent, under penalty of all the fines and forfeitures of this act.

SEC. 9. All persons thus licensed shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at or before the hour of twelve every night, and on Sunday shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday. This is not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of law.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of every constable and officer of police, to arrest every and any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street or public highway, and take him or her before any magistrate of the vicinity, and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him or her too much intoxicated to be fully examined, or to answer on oath correctly, the magistrate shall cause him or her to be confined until he or she becomes sober.

SEC. 11. The Board of License may, of their own motion, at any time, and shall upon a magistrate's report, summon before them any person or persons licensed as aforesaid; if upon inquiry, they shall become satisfied that such person or persons so licensed, has or have violated any provisions of this act, they shall revoke, cancel and annul said license of such person, which they are hereby empowered to do, and to declare the license fee forfeited; upon any such inquiry the Board of License shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses for or against the party and examine them under oath.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867.

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THE VETOED RAILROAD BILL.

In the absence of our regular legislative reporter, there was sent to us from Harrisburg, on Thursday night last, a totally false report, to the effect that the House had overriden Governor GEARY's veto of the "unlimited" bill—which report, in common with our cotemporaries we published the next morning. This act of stupidity, or rascality, on the part of the person left in charge, misled the press and the entire reading public.

Our special correspondent—not responsible for this act—in his letter given this morning, clearly narrates the facts. In the House there was no attempt to override the Governor's veto. An entirely new bill was introduced, and passed by that body and unanimously concurred in by the Senate. This bill meets the objections of the Governor, and the upshot of it is, the Monopoly has in no sense triumphed, but the views of the Governor have prevailed.

The new bill grants to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to issue additional stock to the amount of $15,000,000 at the option of the *Stockholders*—not *Directors*, and repeals the act of March 20, 1866, providing for the issue of $10,000,000, which increases the capital stock of the Company to $35,000,000. The Company is understood to have entered upon enterprises in our State requiring this additional capital; and as advocates of a Free system of Railroads for the development of the State, we certainly do not feel like raising a single word of objection. On the contrary, what will multiply Railroads and thus develope our State, should, with proper restrictions, be granted. What we ask for others, we are for granting to the Pennsylvania Company; but we do insist that it is not only illiberal but wrong and detrimental to the welfare of the State for it to attempt to deny to others what it asks and receives for itself. We say that it would be but simple justice in that Company, while asking for and receiving the benefits of liberal legislation for itself, to interpose no objection to an effective Free Railroad Law, whereby the people at large seek to obtain the same benefits.

Now that a fair understanding has been reached in regard to this bill, we venture to hope that the same spirit of fairness and enterprise will prevail in the Legislature and with the Company, to the extent of granting to the people a general Free Railroad Law without any unnecessary delay. If the Legislature will pass such a law, we do not hesitate to say that as much of the past as can will be forgotten.

FOR WHAT THE MONEY WAS WANTED.

When a cause is utterly indefensible in itself, it is impossible to find good arguments in its favor. Sometimes the attempts to do so are very wild, and when examined place the advocate in the position of the engineer "hoist by his own petard." For instance, a cotemporary furnishes a certain amount of very correct information in regard to the Union Pacific and Kansas River Railroad and its rival the Pacific Road, via the Platte river. The Eastern end of these roads is a thousand miles west of Pennsylvania. Each of them reaches a common point, Denver, six hundred miles further west, and each of them aims, by connections, to reach a common point on the Atlantic coast, NEW YORK, (for which see the figures.) Each of them will be the best route to China and Japan. The Union Pacific Railway of the Platte is being made by New Yorkers, Chicagoans and others. (by the sale of the road and Government bonds.) The Union Pacific Road of the Kansas is being made (in the same way) by a few Pennsylvanians, (prominent members of the Pennsylvania Railroad ring chiefly,) and St. Louis folks. "Viewed from this stand point," quoth our cotemporary, who, by the way, omits the information we give in brackets, "the bill to enlarge the capital of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which recently passed the Legislature, will be seen to be a wise and beneficent measure."

"This is a noble and legitimate enterprise," (but things are getting tight, Union Pacific Railroad bonds do not sell fast—each mile westward grows more costly, and it will be worse in the mountains,) and the Pennsylvania Railroad ought to put it through!

From the article on which we comment we learn for the first time that so monstrous a misuse of the privilege asked was in contemplation. With such a purpose known, even had the bill been harmless in other respects, its veto by an honest Governor was inevitable, and now that the iniquitous intention has been set forth, Governor GEARY is a thousand fold entitled to the thanks of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for this timely protection.

"But this is not all," says the advocate of the "beneficent measure;" and then he goes on to show how important it is for the Pennsylvania Railroad (to further insure the success of the Union Pacific Kansas speculators) to buy and change the gauge of 283 miles of road from Saint Louis to Kansas City! Again may the stockholders thank Governor GEARY for his veto. But the strongest argument of all is given at the last, where quite an array of figures is offered to show that by this "beneficent bill" enabling the Pennsylvania Railroad *Directors* to spend the stockholders' money 1,500 miles away from their own line, and which is given as a reason why they ought to do it—is—what do you think reader? Simply that a line of rail from Denver about two thousand miles, by way of the Kansas Road and Saint Louis and Pittsburgh, is ninety-one miles shorter to NEW YORK than the line via the Platte Road, Chicago and Dunkirk. This distance advantage is expected to command the great trade to Japan—making it come through Pennsylvania to reach the city of NEW YORK, and is urged as a reason why the Pennsylvania Legislature ought to give unlimited powers to the *Directors* of the Pennsylvania Railroad! When we see the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad urging that the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA is to derive such immense benefits from securing through her territory a route between New York and trans-Mississippi regions, ninety-one miles shorter than another route through New York State; we cannot help thinking of the course of that Company in regard to other roads. How bitterly and successfully the Pennsylvania Company fought to *prevent* the Atlantic and Great Western Company from making through Pennsylvania a road, which would have effected nearly the same saving of distance over the New York lines from the West to Philadelphia and New York! How persistently is she now fighting to prevent the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road from constructing a line through Pennsylvania, which would shorten the distance from Pittsburgh—and consequently from the lakes and the great Northwest—to Washington City, sixty-seven miles!

We thank Gov. GEARY again, for the veto of a Bill which gives power to the *Directors* of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to use unlimited means to foster speculations in the Rocky Mountains, and to crush out legitimate Railroad enterprises in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRUE POLICY.

When DE WITT CLINTON was pleading for the construction of the great canal in New York State, the project was opposed on the ground that there was already a water communication nearly half the length of the State by the Mohawk river, on which for a part of the year a few batteaux were poled up and floated down. The opposers said that the proposal to make a "big ditch" was like making a second hole in the door for the little cat, when there was already a large hole for the big cat. The policy favored by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in railroad matters is like that of those who opposed the New York canal, but there is this difference in the illustration; that by not allowing a big hole to be made it keeps out all that cannot squeeze through the little one.

It was very true that the Mohawk scows did carry all the freight that was carried by water, for there was no other water conveyance. But it is equally true that when the canal was made, it immediately began to carry a hundred times as much as the Mohawk had ever floated, and that not a single boat ever afterwards was poled up or floated down that precarious stream. No one can deny that the Pennsylvania Railroad does carry all the freight that is carried eastward from this point, for there is no other means of transportation; just as it was with the Mohawk river. But that does not begin to prove that our business does not require a very large extension of means. It does not prove that the business would not be immediately doubled were another good road put in operation through the State.

We do not complain of a want of *Western* facilities. We only wonder that roads continue to be made, with connections converging at this point. We can account for it only by supposing that there has been an expectation of increased facilities continued from this point. And on no other supposition can it be reasonably expected that Congress will continue to make appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river. For this would be but offering inducements for freight to this point, to confront her with difficulties and delays for want of sufficient transportation eastward. Far be it from us to disparage what we have. There is no better furnished or better managed road known to us than the Pennsylvania Central. We do not like its discriminations to the disadvantage of our local and State business, but it does all the business that it can, and does it well. Roads, however, have limits to their capacity, and what we object to is the limiting the *transportation business* eastward from this point by the capacity of one road. It is a pecuniary advantage to the State, in various ways, to have transit business carried on in it. It affords employment and profit to large numbers of people, and so enriches the Commonwealth. And the more we have of it, the better it is for the State. And it seems to us amazing that the vast interest of Philadelphia, which lies exactly and most emphatically in the same category of that of the State, should be kept out of view by the comparatively trifling interest held in that city, in the stock of the Central Company. The persistent action of the Legislature against this obvious interest of the Commonwealth is the only parallel to the self-damaging course of our Eastern metropolis. Two such extraordinary aberrations, it is but reasonable to believe, must have their impulse from some common source.

We take the wish of the Central Company for an increase of capital to be virtually an admission of the correctness of position and of the force of our arguments in favor of a free railroad law. The very ground that they took, and on which the Governor vetoed their bill, favors our entire plan. They wanted *indefinite* increase, that is, so as to meet the necessities of a business through the State, that will inevitably increase. The difference, however, between their plan and ours for meeting those necessities is this, that they wish to have all future railroads under their control, we wish to have them independent. And we wish for a general law that will allow capitalists to make railroads when and where the business requires them. This is one way of *indefinitely* increasing railroad capital in Pennsylvania, and we hope it is the only way that the people of Pennsylvania will ever allow of its *indefinite* increase.

We take also the Company's *discriminations* in charges for freight and passenger fare, to be an admission of the justness of all that we ask. The practice shows that whenever the interests of two roads or more regulate prices they are diminished, and and whenever one road alone controls the matter prices are raised. An illustration was given lately—a keg of nails from Boston to Cincinnati cost 54 cents, from Baltimore to Wheeling 100 cents—nearly double for less than half the distance. Such discriminations supply arguments for competing and independent roads.

CUFFEE AND THE CHIVALRY.

There is evidently to be a scramble, by the old chivalry, for the negro vote after all. General WADE HAMPTON and Cuffee are already on the stump together. The Richmond *Times* begs the great and good men of Virginia, to conquer their repugnance to military rule and the "odors of black suffrage," and to come forth in their might to meet the demands of the occasion. "A lofty patriotism," it says, "is needed which will consent even to *stoop to conquer*." "The danger," it adds by way of argument, "that besets us is that those offices will be filled by vile reptiles engendered by the mud and filth of civil and political strife." So it begs the chivalry to pocket their pride of color and do the polite thing to the darkeys as enfranchised citizens of the Old Dominion.

The Democrats, too, are waking up and feel their hopes reviving under the reconstruction plan. They are half inclined to anchor on negro suffrage ground and trust to the darkey vote to save them, after all they have said against it. The New York *World* having a stock of advice still on hand, even after its large last year's supply to Mr. JOHNSON, is paying it out, hand over hand, to the late rebels. It sees hope, and not much difficulty, for the rebels, in getting the first grip on the negro vote. It advises to seize the helm before the Republicans can get aboard, and take the negroes while they are in a distressed condition, and work them round to the interest of the late rebels.

Some of the stiff old pretenders to a superior nature, are hard to persuade. They cannot think, without a shudder, of saying, "My dear CÆSAR, have the goodness to vote for our side," or anything of that sort. But it will all come easy and natural, when it appears necessary and hopeful. General WADE HAMPTON has set the example of pocketing the pretensions of chivalry and canvassing for the negro vote.

NEW YORK and some other cities are discussing the prospect of a visitation from the cholera the coming season. The long and severe winter has everywhere caused an unusual amount of cholera predisposing matter to collect, and corresponding steps are not taken to remove it. This is eminently the case in Pittsburgh, where, in the absence of adequate sewerage, the depositories have become truly fearful to behold—and will be still more fearful to smell, when the sun comes to operate upon the surface. If in other cities there is occasion for alarm, there certainly is much reason for an early and systematic movement here by the citizens and authorities. Indifference will surely result in the penalty to which we are so peculiarly exposed.

IT is altogether probable that GARIBALDI will very shortly take a prominent part in the affairs of Italy. His popularity is attested by the fact that at the recent general election he was returned from three different places. His manifesto before the election not only proves his popularity and the direction in which his influence will be thrown, but the bent of the Italian mind. In regard to Rome and the clergy, he will stiffly oppose the policy of the government and insist on the union of Rome with Italy; and even at the risk of war with France, will oppose granting or continuing any special privileges to the church, whose vast wealth he thinks might as well go to relieve the necessities of the people, and pay debts incurred in establishing the nationality of Italy. It is evident this patriot is about to enter on a theater of action where he will be no less conspicuous than he was in the stirring scenes through which he has passed.

SENATOR STUTZMAN.

This gentleman—like all who prove faithless to the Free Railroad Principle—is being held to a strict account by his constituents. The Bedford *Inquirer* ably reviews his course in an article of which the following is a specimen paragraph:

"That a man from Somerset county could be found so destitute of principle, and regardless of the wishes of the people of his district, as to vote against every amendment offered to this *humbug* bill, is a matter of astonishment; but when you add to this the fact, that Senator Stutzman was elected under *pledge* as a Free Railroad Law man, and that he went on the stump in his own county, as the advocate of such a law, the meanness of his treason to the people of his district is made shockingly apparent."

The *Inquirer* is of the opinion that in the matter of the Connellsville Road, too, "some strange hallucination" has overtaken the Senator "since his entrance on his official duties at Harrisburg."

Very likely. The *Inquirer* concludes with the remark, that the facts in the case of Senator S. "make up a record such as many a man would not have against him for *all* the money the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad spend at Harrisburg in the whole winter." But this is not the opinion entertained at Harrisburg.

A NEWSPAPER that, to please its patrons, or a party, that to increase its strength, makes a direct appeal to depraved sentiments and habits, cannot be regarded as occupying a very honorable position or as having very brilliant prospects. In the Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday appeared a communication precisely of the character referred to, and, as we see by an editorial in the same paper, the editors publish only such communications as they think "calculated to do good," we are led to infer that this, in their judgment, is one of that sort. We are sorry for it. For the article appears to be the low, coarse, drunken ravings of somebody who thinks, as drunken men often do, that he is doing terrible execution on Republicans and temperance men. The article, entire and in its details, is a gross insult to the Germans, whom the writer imagines, by an error not uncommon with tipsy folks, he is wonderfully conciliating, and drawing by hundreds into the Democratic fold. He insults the German population in general and their respectable newspapers in particular, as well as all temperance men, of whatever nation. In a word, this communication, "calculated to do good" according to the *Post's* judgment, is just what we have represented it. Its style, grammar, taste and morals are on the same level.

WHEN a great job is on hand for the Company, Vice President SCOTT, himself, takes it in hand. The job of carrying the Stockwatering Bill over the Governor's veto, could be entrusted to no subordinate—hence he promptly repaired to Harrisburg to look after it himself. We have always had a good opinion of the business capacity and thoroughness of the Vice President, but the way he did up this job has increased that opinion to little less than positive admiration. Of course we speak of it purely as a business transaction, and leave the moral aspect entirely out of the account. Like GRANT, or any great commander, he simply determined that a certain thing should be done, and he did it, and so quickly that it must have made some of their heads swim. Could the very able Vice President be induced to say how much it cost?

THE declaration of General BUTLER on the floor of the House of Representatives, that he regarded Mrs. SURRATT an innocent woman—which carries with it the inference that he regards her execution as a judicial murder—will take the country somewhat by surprise. That he should not feel amiable toward Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, we can readily comprehend; but we fail to perceive that any advantage can be gained over him by the tactics the General in this instance adopted.

THE bill granting to the Directors power to "water" the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company without limit, raises an interesting question. What will stock be worth? Stockholders are already making the inquiry. Without undertaking to give an opinion, we will say, that beyond any question, this is the most stupendous stock watering scheme thatever came before any legislative body.

THE rule of the Legislature is to pass such bills as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company asks for, and to deny such as it objects to. The people and the public welfare are of no account, whenever the Monopoly is in the case; and the common belief is, these things are so because the Monopoly pays so well.

OUR information from Harrisburg is to the effect that times at Harrisburg are easy again, and that hotel-keepers and tailors wear smiling faces. The veto, which brought Col. SCOTT to the Capitol, was a wind-fall to them.

THE Legislature of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in session at Harrisburg, will adjourn on the eleventh day of April, Vice President SCOTT having intimated that he will have no further use for them after that date.

A Good Record.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the card of Major J. F. Denniston, which appears in our columns this morning, and recommending him for the position of County Treasurer. Among the first who responded to the country's call for volunteers when the dread and insulting tone of Sumter's thunder chilled the hearts of many, this young man left a good position in one of our mercantile houses, and enrolled himself with a number of others in the "Friend Rifle Guards," a company well remembered by most of our citizens. He was elected First Lieutenant by his comrades, and served as such until the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, where the gallant Captain Brunn was killed. From that date he was advanced to the captaincy. Having received a severe wound in the right arm he was unable to serve with his company, but with his disabled arm he continued in the service, doing duty on the staff of Major General Sickles, until that officer was disabled and left the field. Being unfit for line duty he was appointed a Commissary of Subsistance upon the recommendation of General Sickles and Hon. J. K. Moorhead. In this capacity he had immense responsibilities as a Depot Commissary Sergeant at Belle Plain, Grant's first base of supplies after leaving the Rapidan on his most famous campaign. With very limited and temporary facilities for receiving and shipping stores, he replenished the Provision Train of the whole army of the Potomac, besides issuing rations to the large number of wounded from the battle of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and the droves of prisoners captured by the victorious army. After this, at his own suggestion, he was assigned to duty at the front as Brigade Commissary in the Second Corps (Hancock's), and although not his specific duty, he participated as "Aid" in all the engagements his Brigade took part in in and about Petersburg, until the battle of Reams's Station, August 1864. Here he received a gunshot wound in the right leg, and was struck also in the left foot. The right leg was amputated twice, but having an iron constitution, assisted by good habits, he recovered, and was rewarded by being brevetted Major for *really* "gallant and meritorious conduct," retained in service, and assigned to duty as a disbursing officer, where he handled large sums of the Government funds with credit to himself and honor to the Government. We always feel as though disabled soldiers should have the preference for positions in the gift of the people, and when such a record as this is combined with untiring energy, sterling integrity, and undoubted ability, our convention will be under no embarrassment in making its selections.

A LOCOMOTIVE exploded, on Thursday, near Littleton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, killing Otto Burwell, George Artist and R. Robinson, all residents of Wheeling.

PERSONAL.

—Parepa achieved the greatest success in Norma at the New York Academy, Friday evening. Her singing and acting awakened the liveliest enthusiasm of the present operatic season, and proves how quick the public is to appreciate the presence and ability of a tragic prima donna of a caliber fit for the metropolis.

—Senator Sumner's demand that more oaths be exacted from Southern voters called forth the criticism from Senator McDougal that "Sumnerizer got wearinonth brain."

—When Judge Russell addressed the Boston School Ship boys, on Sunday, he asked where St. Patrick was born; one of the boys shouted at once, "In a stable in Bethlehem."

—General Grant was urged to become President of the National Temperance Society. He said he was in full sympathy with the cause, but "did not think he was the man for it."

—Rev. C. B. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to resign his charge of the Congregational Church, to take effect on the 1st of June.

—There is said to be a hitch in the Beecher novel in the *Ledger*. The novel halts—the gifted author finds it difficult work and delays handing in the manuscript. A friend lately asked why the delay, when Mr. Beecher candidly told him that he thought "novel writing was not his forte," and added naively, giving his friend a poke in the ribs, "but if I fail, all they can say is that Beecher can't write a novel," and he laughed heartily at his idea.

—Isham G. Harris, the notorious rebel, who fled to Mexico, has written a letter, doleful enough. He says there are eight millions inhabitants in Mexico, if seven millions and a half were exterminated, he thinks it would be a good country for civilized people to emigrate to. He estimates the number of educated people at one million. Half of these are in favor of an Empire, and half opposed. A large majority of the remaining seven millions are robbers and murderers.

—The purchase of Tammany Hall by Mr. Dana goes to show that his daily paper project has not been relinquished, and the names associated with his own in the purchase of the property show that he has strong backing.

—James Gordon Bennett has been so ill that fears were entertained for his recovery. But his strong constitution carried him through, and he is well again—the same remarkable man as before.

—Bishop Potter has written a letter—not yet published—assigning his reasons for not signing the protest against Ritualism. As the Bishop's uncertain position on this harrassing question has been the occasion of much concern to his friends, doubtless it will be a great relief to them and the Church to hear from him definitely at last.

—The New York *Times*, referring to the fact that the member of the New Jersey Legislature sent to the State Prison for bribery, has been pardoned, says: This is good news for legislators in general, among whom, at the time, the remarkable conviction created as much indignation as alarm.

—Greeley says there are one hundred thousand people in New York to-day who, if they had been placed in the garden of Eden where Adam was, would have soon starved to death there for want of some one to pluck the fruit and put it in their mouths.

— It is stated that General Carl Schurz, the talented editor of the *Daily Post*, of Detroit, has sold his interest in that establishment, and is going to Germany to start a paper similar to that of, the *Westliche Post*, the German Radical daily paper of that city, and thus he will start a literary weekly there, to be published by the same firm.

— Mohammed Emir Pasha, Turkish Minister of Police, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years. He started in the service as a private Janissary, and gradually worked himself up to the post he occupied at the time of his death. Notwithstanding his great age, he retained his full faculties and very much of his bodily vigor to the last, and continued to labor on the average ten hours every day.

—Dr. J. G. Holland offered his first and most successful books to four publishing houses, by whom they were refused. Mr. Scribner ventured with the two republishing, and has sold nearly fifty thousand copies of each.

—Rev. Dr. Hurst writes to the New York *Christian Advocate* from Germany that the piety in the German Universities is greater than it was twenty or thirty years ago. In the two English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge there is as much rationalism as in all the German Universities together. There is hardly one University in Germany where there are not faithful professors in the theological, law and other universities in which nearly every chair is occupied by an evangelical theologian.

—The case of R. C. Crittenden & Co., of Louisville, vs. H. J. Lyons & Co., of New York, which has been pending for several weeks, was decided on Friday last by Judge Muir, awarding to Crittenden & Co. the whole amount of their claim, two hundred thousand dollars. This suit will be remembered as that based upon certain gold transactions on the part of Lyons & Co., brokers of New York, as agents or operators for Crittenden & Co.

—In the lecture course at Janesville, Wisconsin, the following lecturers did not pay expenses: Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, Horace Greeley, G. W. Bungay, Theodore Tilton and Ralph Waldo Emerson. The largest loss was on Tilton.

—Messrs. E. S. and J. A. Allen, of Providence, have received commissions as aeronauts in the Brazilian army from Dom Pedro II. They left that city for Brazil on the 23d inst. They will take out balloons, the need for reconnoitering the military works of the Paraguayan army on the La Plata. It will be recollected that they were the first balloonists employed in our army during the war.

—The Portland (Me.) *Press* tells a good story of the two Bakers, Lewis and David. The former is the successful stump speaker and wit, the latter the favorite poet and wit. The former is stout and full, the latter lean and thin. The thin man, David, was introduced to a stranger, who remarked, "You are much smaller than your brother Lewis." "Yes," replied the poet, "but take the wind out of Lew, and he would be no bigger than I am." He would not spoil a joke for relation's sake.

—The New York *Gazette* gravely, or naively, asserts that the rumor that Congress having prohibited gold lace to our ministers abroad, is about to legislate upon the size of the chignons of the wives of our diplomatic representatives, is incorrect. Neither Mr. Sumner nor Mr. Stevens have any intention of introducing an act entitled an act to provide against waterfalls.

STATE ITEMS.

WM. A. HURST, Ex-Sheeriff of Crawford county, died in Meadville on Saturday, and was buried with Masonic honors on Monday.

I. N. Angier, Esq., has been re-elected Mayor of Titusville by a handsome majority.

The coal works at Penn, Irwin's, Larimer's Bald Eagle and Spring Hill, on the Pennsylvania railroad, are at a full stop, resulting from an attempt on the part of the various companies to reduce the wages of the miners, who, up to the first of March, the day on which the "strike" occurred had been getting seventy-five cents per ton. The companies now refuse to pay more than sixty-five cents, which the miners "can't see." Oversix hundred laborers are out of employment in consequence of this strike.

A young girl named Anne Hultz, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, has been arrested and confined in Beaver jail, charged with infanticide. She was employed in the house of a family in Rochester, and last Sunday the dead body of a new born infant was found which she admitted giving birth to.

The Stroudsburg *Jeffersonian* says: Dupue S. Miller, whose arrest and bringing to this county, on the charge of embezzling the missing funds of the Stroudsburg Bank, we noticed in the Jeffersonian for his home in Kansas, a few days ago. There was not a particle of evidence to sustain the charge of embezzlement, and we learn that the bank made good his loss in Uncle Sam's paper, &c., incurred by the arrest. *A nolle prosequi*, we understand, is to be entered in his case during the present term of Court. While here, notwithstanding the charges against him, Mr. Miller was warmly greeted, wherever he went, by the many friends he has in this section of the country. They will be pleased to learn that he has been honorably acquitted.

Mr. THOMAS DE VOE's new book, "The Market Assistant," gives an account of the origin of the term "porter-house steak," which is in substance as follows: Years ago a man named Morrison kept in New York what was known as a porter-house, which was patronized mainly by sea-faring men; the standard dish of its bill of fare was beef steak. One day, contrary to the usages and rules of custom, Morrison's steaks were exhausted, so that to serve a customer he was obliged to cut up a sirloin of beef which he had procured for his own family dinner. The customer was so well pleased that he ordered a second, and ever after would have nothing else but roasting piece steaks. The butcher who furnished the meats for Morrison used to direct his men "to cut up steaks for the porter-house," which by a natural process soon grew into the order "to cut the porter-house steaks," and by this name they have been known to this day.

A LOVE STORY.—When Marshal Bazaine left the city of Mexico, with the French army, his nephew, Lieutenant Adolphe Bazaine, was about to be married to a beuiful Mexican signorita. In the hurry of their departure, however, it was not found convenient to celebrate the nuptials. It was, therefore, arranged that the young lady should follow her lover to Orizaba, and that the wedding should take place there. Meanwhile the Liberals closed in upon the retiring French troops and occupied the whole country, stopping the mails and travel. This was a sad state of things, but nothing is impossible to a true lover. Armed with a passport, which stated the object of his retrograde journey, the young lieutenant started out alone for the city of Mexico, passed through the Liberal army and numerous bands of banditti, which chivalrously opened right and left to let him pass, and bore off his bride safely to France.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in an article on the veto of Governor Geary of the bill granting to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to issue stock and bonds to an unlimited extent, says: "The company referred to, it is now said, has bonds issued exceeding the par value of its stock at least 150 per cent., and exceeding the market value at least 300 per cent., these bonds, of course, going into the hands of innocent third parties."

The Legislature of Michigan passed bills completely gridironing the State with railroads to be built by local taxation. Twenty of these bills have been vetoed by Governor Crups, and their friends failed to pass them over his head.

Recent investigations have placed beyond doubt the fact that trichinosis has made its appearance at Inona, Michigan. Portions of muscle from the bodies of two of the children of the Haight family who recently died, as was suspected, of this disease, have been placed under a microscope, and found to contain over 16,000 of the *trichinæ spiralis* to the square inch.

At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, resolutions in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments were submitted to Col. Conkling. They were laid over for future consideration. A long debate went on also read in favor of memorializing the Legislature for the repeal of the Usury Laws. The proposition was opposed by Peter Cooper and others. Ex-Mayor Opdyke spoke on the other side. On being put to a vote, the memorial was accepted.

The steamship America sailed from New York on Thursday, with the mails for Europe. She is the first started on the new line of the North German Lloyd (Bremen) Steamship Company, and is therefore an additional mail from New York to Europe, which will be continued every Thursday. At noon the new mail barge, of elaborate design, conveyed the mails from the Postoffice, consisting of 21,496 letters—forty-two bags in all.

James Scully, while in the cross trees of a lake schooner, fell, striking upon the deck and upon his feet. The concussion of the blow was so great that almost instantly his legs began to swell and his head to turn black and died soon after.

Trade between Boston and the neighboring British Provinces is reported by the *Traveller* to be suffering through the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty, the falling off in the receipts of flour, grain, fish, oils, coal, and other products, being very marked. The valuable bituminous coal trade is about destroyed by the heavy duties imposed.

Travel between Nashville and Chattanooga has been resumed.

A Los Angelos letter states that a Government train *en route* for Arizona was lost March 10th in a Colorado desert water spout. The train consisted of eleven wagons, accompanied by two companies of infantry, a battalion of cavalry. Several lives were lost. The commissary stores and wagons were carried eighteen miles from the scene of the disaster.

Political Revolution.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* has prepared the following comparative table, showing the political revolution in the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania during the last twenty-five years. It gives the majorities in the counties named for Shunk and Markle in 1844, and for Geary in 1866:

	SHUNK.	MARKLE.	GEARY.	CLYMER.
Bradford	965			3858
Crawford	510			3439
Erie			1294	3199
Jefferson	110			1750
M'Kean	170			1847
Potter	93			1733
Susquehanna	767			1448
Tioga	1,200			3593
Venango	336			2477
Warren	364			1153
	3955		1294	26,423
Deduct Erie	1294	Add Shunk		3955
Shunk's maj.	2661	Geary		19,686

SAYS a New York letter: Perhaps nothing shows in so striking a light the prevailing stagnation in all kinds of business as the Internal Revenue returns for the past few months from the Thirty-second collection district, which is the most important collection district in the United States, embracing as it does the lower part of the city, and including all the most important bonded warehouses:

October, 1866	$1,004,739 79
November, 1866	900,650 76
December, 1866	1,000,000 00
January, 1867	627,326 71
February, 1867	600,000 00

These returns certainly exhibit a very remarkable decrease, but not more so, as there is reason to believe, than will those of the other districts as soon as the footings can be prepared.

THE New York *Times*, proceeding to have good information, denies that "what Mr. Johnson most dreads is impeachment." There never was a greater mistake, says that paper. "Not many days ago," continues that paper, "the President remarked that he considered it a matter of much more importance to Congress than to him whether he was impeached or not. He has not the slightest apprehension of being convicted of any misdemeanor or misconduct of any kind upon any testimony that any honest man could deem fair and reliable;—and if he is convicted otherwise, the odium that will follow such action will, in his opinion, far outweigh any punishment that can be inflicted." The President may be as much mistaken in this as he has been in many other things.

THE compromise bill of Mr. Bingham for the relief of the destitute in the South provides that no additional appropriation shall be made, but that the Freedmen's Bureau shall include all destitute and helpless people in the South in its issue of rations. No question of importance has been considered in Congress for several years on which the contest has been so nearly equal as on this, which fact, added to the bitterness of feeling elicited by the discussion, increases the interest of the public in the matter, and the galleries are crowded continually during its consideration.

UNION MEN OF OHIO.—The Union State Central Committee will hold a conference with State officers, Union members of the Legislature and of Congress, auditors and other leading men of the party, on Tuesday evening, April 2, at the Hall of the House of Representatives at Columbus. One object to be considered will be the time for holding a State Convention. The friends of Manhood Suffrage are confident of the adoption of the resolution to submit the question to the people when it comes up in the Senate Wednesday next.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in the annual appropriation bill, have remembered that very deserving institution, the Pittsburgh School of Design. Although the sum appropriated, $1,500, is small, and should be larger, it will aid materially in promoting the usefulness of the School.

THE purchase by Charles A. Dana, F. A. Conkling & Co., of Tammany Hall—for which they plunked $50,000 in cash—means that Mr. Dana will before long commence the publication of a high-toned radical paper, for the management of which he is well qualified. Mr. Weed has purchased the New York *Commercial Advertiser*—of Col. Stow memory—and will immediately become the responsible editor.

THE citizens of Mansfield have indorsed the action of the Vigilance Committee, and assessed the expenses on the city, county, and railway companies. The neighborhood having been so thoroughly purged by the Regulators, the Common Pleas Court, which convened on the 19th, has a very small criminal docket.

YOUNGSTOWN MILLS.—A letter dated Youngstown, the 20th, says: Three furnaces were started this morning at Shedd, Clark & Co.'s rolling mill; the men operating them, however, are not among the strikers. The furnaces at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s mill, are still cold, and the men are still idle. Neither party is yet disposed to yield, and so the silent war goes on.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* avers that the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offered to have the "unlimited" bill recalled by the joint resolution of both Houses, and amend it to restrict the amount of capital, and also to place the power of the increase of stock entirely with the stockholders, instead of the directors.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes most of the veto message of Governor Geary, which it says is an able document, and adds: "If the bill becomes a law, the legislators of Pennsylvania ought to retire for the rest of their lives on the handsome competency they have doubtless secured."

UNDER the bill supplementary to the act of reconstruction full time is secured for the careful reorganization of Southern society and government, and before the work is finished, the regular session of the Fortieth Congress will have commenced.

THE Union men of Kentucky are prosecuting a vigorous campaign. On Wednesday night last they had a stirring meeting in Louisville. The present stand taken by Kentucky Unionists begins a new era in the political history of the State.

MUCH testimony has been taken by the Impeachment Committee going to show that there has been gross violation of law in giving property to rebels in violation of law, and establishing disreputable conduct at the White House.

JOHN H. SURRATT will not, probably, be tried before the next term of the Court, in June. The prisoner and his counsel are anxious for a speedy trial, but for some unassigned reason his case is thus delayed.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt bill to repeal the provision requiring the Chief Justice of the United States to appoint Registers of Bankruptcy and providing that the Registers be appointed by the District Courts.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the measure had the sanction of the Chief Justice. Laid over for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill exempting from Internal Revenue tax wrapping paper made from wood or cornstocks was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a tax of ten per cent. was imposed on all State, municipal or corporate notes or scrip issued by any National banks, and thus amended the bill passed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was previously read, showing that the National banks in New Orleans were issuing scrip as currency.

Mr. MORGAN reported favorably on remitting taxes on steam agricultural machinery. The subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the joint resolution to suspend further proceedings under an act to appoint a Committee to pay loyal slave owners for slaves enlisted in the army. Messrs. Davis and Saulsbury opposed the resolution, which then passed by 32 against 7.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, said the committee had taken testimony which apparently inculpated one or more members of the Senate, and the committee deemed it properto report to the House, the state that such action might be taken as comported with the courtesy due from one house to the other. He offered the following:

Resolved, That the House having been informed by one of the committees that testimony having been brought before the committee of said committee which testimony apparently implicated one or more members of the Senate, the House therefore directs that such letters—testimony to be transmitted to the Senate for its information.

After debate, the resolution passed.

Mr. HULBURD reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that Henry A. Smythe should be immediately removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, and that the Clerk of the House cause a certified copy of this resolution to be handed before the President of the United States.

The morning hour expired, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAINE in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution appropriating one million of dollars for the relief of the destitute people of the South. General debate being ordered, it closed in a few remarks. Messrs. BANKS and KNIGHT with a few their pending amendments. Mr. BINGHAM offered an amendment to strike out of the Joint Resolution the words "appropriation of one million dollars," and inserting those words, "and to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much of the funds now in his hands as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid of unexpended monies heretofore provided to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations."

Mr. BUTLER made a speech against the amendment and joint resolution, declaring it was intended to aid in the escape of the rebel chief and other rebels, who were loafing around corner grocery stores, and refusing work, while the "mudsills of the North" are forced to work.

Mr. SPALDING supported the joint resolution.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, for the purpose of showing that Union soldiers who suffered in rebel prisons were thinking more of this bill, read a letter from a soldier living in Rutland, Vermont.

Mr. LOGAN, while considering it as an argument, quoted against it resolutions adopted in a meeting of associations of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, New York and elsewhere.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE declared if such associations consisted of soldiers, they were wanting in the finest element that distinguished a coward from a brave man. [Applause.]

Mr. BROOMALL supported the amendment, and insisted it would